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M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

Bills Introduced and Reported.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 12, 1872.

Bills Introduced.

Bills were introduced and referred to committees as follows:

By Mr. Warfel: Requiring the closing of bars for the sale of liquor on election days and holidays.

By Mr. White: Authorizing the State Treasurer to pay various bills for fitting up the halls of the Senate and House of Representatives, after being approved by the clerks of the respective houses. The amount was stated by Mr. White to be probably $18,000 for each house.

By Mr. Anderson: Supplement to act incorporating the Trustees of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America.

By Mr. Humphreys: An act incorporating the Allegheny Salt Company, with a capital stock of $100,000, and authority to double the amount. Also, supplement to act authorizing the borough of Ormsby, Allegheny county, to borrow money. The bill exempts bonds from taxation and authorizes a special tax of ten mills for the payment of the bonds.

Bills Reported.

Following bills were reported favorably from Committees:

Act authorizing corporations engaged in mechanical, mining and quarrying or manufacturing business to increase their capital stock.

Act authorizing uniform voting in election of school directors of common schools.

Supplement to act to legalize issue of bonds by city of Pittsburgh and to exempt the same from taxation, except for State purposes. The bill authorizes an additional issue of $125,000 of bonds. Passed.

Adjourned to Tuesday next at 8 P. M.

Committees of the Senate.

Constitutional Reform—Messrs. White, Billingfelt, Graham, Brocke, Strang, Buckalew, Brodhead, Wallace, Dill.

Congressional Apportionment—Messrs. Strang, White, Mumma, Davis, (Philadelphia,) Allen, Wallace, Davis, (Berks,) Furman, Buckalew.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Billingfelt, Brooke, Evans, Buckalew, Dechert.

Financial—Messrs. Graham, Brooke, Strang, Wallace, Furman.

Judiciary, (General)—Messrs. White, Mumma, Fitch, Davis, (Berks, Wallace.

Judiciary, (Local—Messrs. Allen, Davis, (Philadelphia,) Delamater, Dill, Albright.

Judiciary (Special)—Messrs. Delamater, Allen, Fitch, Petriken, Dechert.

Division Districts—Messrs. Weakley, Anderson, Davis, (Philadelphia,) Albright, Crawford.

Education—Messrs. Evans, Delamater, Anderson, Brodhead, Nagle.

Election—Messrs. Warfel, Anderson, White, Brodhead, Buckalew.

Accounts—Messrs. Humphreys, Delamater, Weakley, Knight, Findley.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Warfel, Anderson, Evans, Albright, McSherry.

Corporations—Messrs. Anderson, Weakley, Humphreys, Nagle, Collins.

Mines—Messrs. Brodhead, Billingfelt, Collins.

Mumma, Humphreys, Collins.

Public Printing—Messrs. Mumma, Buckalew, Evans, Billingfelt, Allen, Davis, (Berks).

Federal Relations—Messrs. Mumma, Davis, (Philadelphia,) Warfel, Randall, Dill.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Billingfelt, White, Evans, Knight, McSherry.

Vessels and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Davis (Philadelphia), Strang, Humphreys, Randall, Findlay.

Agriculture—Messrs. Evans, Billingfelt, Brooke, Knight, Crawford.

Military Affairs—Messrs. White, Allen, Anderson, Dechert, Petriken.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Delamater, Humphreys, Nagle, Randal, Knight.

Election Districts—Messrs. Humphreys, Fitch, Strang, McSherry, Findlay.

Library—Messrs. White, Warfel, Furman.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Brooke, Graham, Delamater, McSherry, Brodhead.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Brooke, Mumma, Crawford.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Fitch, Strang, Davis, (Philadelphia,) Randall, Crawford.

Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Warfel, Anderson, Furman, Findlay, Dill.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Anderson, Weakley, Petriken.

Standing Committees of the House of Representatives.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Hewit, Marks, Purnell, White, Darwin, Hunsecker, Lawrence, Miller, Rogers, (McKean,) Wilcox, Mickey, Beardsley, Taylor, Starr, Josephs, Noyes, Harper, Woolever, Herstine, McClintock, Dalby.

Judiciary General—Messrs. McJunkin, Rogers, (McKean,) Fisher, Hewit, Mahon, Mitchell, (Tioga,) Starr, Porter, Wilcox, Woolever, Schwartz, Latta, Brockway.

Judiciary Local—Messrs. Starr, Fisher, Hewit, Sanor, Hancock, Mahon, Mitchell, (Tioga,) Ely, Miller, McCalmont, Woolever, McConnell, Brockway, Beach, Smith, (Fayette,)

Constitutional Reform—Messrs. White, Cooper, Marks, Starr, Mickey, Sanner, Meek, Brockway, Conrad.

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Albright, Taylor, Cooper, Marks, Burkholder, Lamon, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Perry, Beardsley, Bowman, Griffith, Davis, Edwards, Levering, McGowan, Harvey, Josephs, Dally, Lawson, Longenecker.

Education—Messrs. Sanner, Mickey, Prizer, Williams, Frey, Guss, Gatchell, Schwartz, Rogers, (Erie,) Fetter, McConnell, Noyes, Lawshe, Schwartz, Staples.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Brockway, Prizer, Herrold, Ely, Gleason, Bright, Darrah, Rose, Fetter.

Printing—Messrs. Rogers, (McKean,) Rogers, (M'Kean,) Cooper, Black, Meek, Magee.

Counties and Township Organizations—Messrs. Buck, Beardsley, Flenger, Snortt, Gray, McJunkin, Mitchell, (Tioga,) Williams, Wilson, Noyes, Morris, Bowman, Brockway, Woolever, Greenawalt.

Railroads—Messrs. Flenger, Marks, Keech, Hewit, Mickey, Gatchell, Lane, Moore, Purnell, Taylor, Wilcox, Rogers, M'Kean, Edwards, Potts, Burkholder, Josephs, Fetter, Harvey, King, Smith, (Fayette), Meek.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Keech, Gray, McMullin, Ballantine, Dartt, Hunsecker, Ely, Herrold, Rogers, (Erie,) Haley, Noyes, Conrad, Smith, (Fayette,) Michaels, (Mifflin,) Dalby.

Passenger Railways—Messrs. Lamon, Griffith, Albright, Sample, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Taylor, Marks, Strock, Porter, Potts, Levering, Dalzell, Dougherty, McGowan, Quigley.

Corporate Bills—Messrs. Sanner, Starr, Rogers, (McKean,) Guss, Griffiths, Strock, Keech, Morris, Schwartz, Mickey, Entertainment and Reform—Messrs. Cooper, White, Letherman, Black, Buck, Ely, Gatchell, Strock, Potts, Dartt, Darrah, McConnell, Noyes, Lusk, Staples, Urler, Lebar.

Mines—Messrs. White, Prizer, M'Junkin, Broadhead, Gatchell, Herrold, Hunsecker, Lane, Pelsert, Quigley, Lusk, Lawson.

States and Escheats—Messrs. Mahon, Letherman, M'Junkin Mitchell, (Tioga), Bowman, Schminky, Rose, Latta, Greenwalt.

Agriculture—Messrs. Letherman, Gilfillan, Moore, Morford, Williams, Dartt, Gleason, Brungus, Schminky, Shuler, Horeter, Morris, Beach, Lebar, Lawson.

Corporations—Messrs. Griffith, Buck, Keech, Lamon, McMullin, Lane, Smith, (Philadelphia,) Porter, Yoder, Potts, Strock, Sample, Ballentine, Rhone, Jones, Magee, DeLacy, Dougherty, Koons, King, Newbaker.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Williams, Letherman, Moore, Morford, Gilfillan, Brungus, Bright, Potts, Shuler, Urler, Lawshe, Pelsert, Rose.

Roads, Bridges and Ferries.—Messrs. Gilfillan, Bomberger, Brungus, Dartt, Hunsecker, Henry, Allright, Rogers (Erie), Sample, Keffer, Meek, Mitchell (Mifflin), Morris, Beach.

Military—Messrs. Ballentine, Lane, Rogers (Erie), Hancock, Yoder, Henry, Griffiths, Smith (Philadelphia, Schminkey, Magee, Wilson, DeLacy, Newbaker, Lawson, Gray.

Divorces.—Messrs. Keech, Gatchell, Letherman, Williams, Bomberger, Ballentine, Longenecker, Hancock, Hewit, Yoder, Brungus, Bright, Dailey, Keffer, Meek, Ross, Darrah.

Banks—Messrs. Porter, Rose, Guss, Edwards, Sample, Henry, Daniels, Porter, Marks, Hancock, Meadowcroft, Darrah, Greenawalt, Stapley, Setzer.

Library—Messrs. Bomberger, Schminkey, Poisert.

Accounts—Messrs. McMullin, Miller, Moore, Burkholder, Rose, Longenecker, Williams, Wilcox, Keffer, Conrad, Lebar, Urler, Staples, Newbaker.

Judiciary, (General)—Messrs. Dailey, Taylor, Gray, Morford, Bomberger, Ballentine, Henry, Yordon, Fox, Shuler, Wilson, Woolever, Koons, Meek, Miller, Ehler.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Gray, McJunkin, McMullin, Wilson, Buck, Porter, Wilcox, Guss, Fox, Mitchell, Smith (Lafayette.

Election Districts—Messrs. Purnell, Lamon, Gray, Hancock, Brungus, Cooper, Gilfillan, Ely, Herrold, Conrad, Lawson, Harvey, Sipes, Lusk.

Manufactures—Messrs. Setzer, Lusk, Sanner, Black, Brungus, Burkholder, Daniels, Swarts, Miller, Levering, Bright, Horeter, Morris, DeLacy, Conrad, Beach.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Black, Shuler, Bomberger.

Bureau of Statistics, Labor and Cooperation—Messrs. Guss, Howit, Williams, Bowman, Taylor, Burkholder, Bright, Hancock, Henry, Black, Quigley, Lebar, Gray, Dailey, Staples.

Congressional Apportionment—Messrs. Hewit, Taylor, Buck, Purnell, M'Junkin, Black, Porter, Daniels, Rogers, (M'Kean,) Woolever, Conrad, Josephs, Lawshe.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamship Algeria, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

A terrible wind storm visited Monticello, Arkansas, on Thursday night, blowing down four churches and leaving nothing standing but the walls of the fifth. It also destroyed the Court House, unroofed houses and barns, and threw fences to the ground. The tornado lasted five minutes, but was so severe that nearly all the damage was done in a minute after it struck the town. No lives have been reported lost and but few persons were wounded.

Two hundred people were arrested at a cockfight in Hoboken on Thursday, but released with a reprimand.

The Medical Society of New York city is framing a law for the suppression of illegal practitioners.

An Atlanta dispatch states that Governor Conly, before retiring in favor of the new Governor, Smith, pardoned Foster Blodgett and others charged with frauds in connection with the Atlanta bonds. The validity of the pardon will be contested.

Libbe Carrabrant and her lover, Van Winkle Bogent, were arraigned on a charger of murder by poisoning K. F. Burroughs, at Paterson, New Jersey, on Thursday. Both plead not guilty. They will be tried in April.

The Delaware and Lackawanna Railway Company has been indicted by the Grand Jury, of Patterson, New Jersey, for killing a fireman and engineer by a collision of trains. also for obstructing highways by allowing trains to remain at road crossings.

Andrew Nelson, Deputy Internal Revenue Assessor in the Chicago district, died Thursday evening, aged 49 years.

At Zanesville, Wis., early Friday morning, an attempt was made to burn the Meyers Opera House, by setting a fire in a dry goods store directly under it. The fire was discovered and extinguished before much damage was done.

Proceedings have been inaugurated by United States District Attorney Glover, of Chicago, to condemn the land known as the Post-office Block. This for the present seems to settle the question of the locality of the new Government buildings.

The Arkansas State Board of Education, has memorialized Congress for the endowment of the free schools of that State.

A Russian man-of-war has arrived at Port-au-Prince. The officer commanding demanded a settlement of the German losses occasioned during the revolution. A French man-of-war had also arrived and demanded a settlement of the French debt. The United States frigate Congress was expected.

Judge Holffer, of Cincinnati, Probate Judge of Hamilton county, Ohio, in the case of nine informations filed against him by Prosecuting Attorney Ampt, denies the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas over either his person or the matters alleged against him.

Simon's opera season of five nights at Cincinnati was very successful, the receipts amounting to over $20,000.

A negro man named Smith fell off the steamer United States, at Louisville yesterday, and was drowned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

General Sherman on His Tour.

LONDON, January 12.—General Sherman landed at Madeira, and after staying there seventeen days, sailed thence to Cadiz, where he remained five days, and then visited Gibraltar, Malaga, Seville, Xerez, Granada and Cordova. He went thence to Madrid, where he was visited by all the public men, and received by the King and Queen. He made a long speech at a banquet given by the American and English legations. He left Madrid on Tuesday night for Nice, to join the Wabash.

The Case of Minister Catacazy.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that Gortschakoff's note to Minister Curtin was published in the *Official Messenger*, an unusual course. It says that Catacazy was ordered to come to Russia soon as the Grand Duke departed from the United States, and was informed that he would not be returned to his post. The Prince regrets the painful affair did not terminate with this acquiescence by Russia in the request of Mr. Fish, who ought then, by a rule of courtesy between friendly nations, to have considered it finally settled. Subsequent correspondence shows that neither sufficient attention nor respect was shown to the Russian Ambassador performing his duties. Fish's letters present complaints against Catacazy, and thus invite the Imperial Cabinet to judge his conduct. Many of these complaints Catacazy satisfactorily refuted, and on others judgment will be passed when Catacazy has full liberty to present his case. The Prince hopes the justice of this will be sufficiently understood. The United States cannot expect that judgment will be passed on Catacazy before he renders his version of the unpleasant affair. The tone of the note is that of studied insolence, and it is certain that Gortschakoff lost his temper and is exceedingly annoyed. Notwithstanding the expressions of amity, there is a decided coolness in the relations between the two nations.

Hit of Royal Scandal.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, January 12.—It is rumored in the clubs that a separation between Prince Teck and his wife is imminent, occasioned by the unfaithfulness of the latter.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 12.—The small-pox is spreading through the British Isles. Cardinal Cullen permits the use of meat on Friday for sanitary reasons, owing to the prevalence of the disease.

PARIS, January 12.—The Assembly Committee reported in favor of repealing the law sequestrating the estates given

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1872.

SENATOR GRAHAM proposes to investigate the case of EVANS of State claims fame. Nothing could be more proper. Nothing at any time can be more proper than scrutiny into the conduct of public officers and agents, especially those about whom scandal exists. And these investigations should be real, neither for whitewashing some nor for blackening others, but for the sake of truth, which it is said is found oftenest at the bottom of the well. In the case of EVANS, it is probable any investigation would be incomplete which did not bring out who were his confederates, if he had any—who in Washington, who in Philadelphia, who in Harrisburg—by whom he was "struck," who tried to "strike" him, and who composed the alleged "ring." Such an investigation might have a profitable outcome; certain we are, it is the only kind with which the public will be satisfied.

IF, as the Pittsburgh *Gazette* alleges, "one of our Representatives at Harrisburg intends introducing at an early day a bill authorizing the County Commissioners to appoint three English newspapers to do the official advertising of the county, instead of two, as the law now stands," we trust the project will end just with the beginning. One English paper is enough, and if a member can be found to propose to increase the number to three, there certainly should be plenty of members, who, in the interest of economy, will propose to reduce the number to one, and insist on the reduction—that one to be selected because it is the lowest and best bidder. The Fee Bill of last winter is resulting in a great saving to the county, and the principle should be applied wherever it can be. Who of the Allegheny delegation will at once bring in a bill reducing the number of English papers for the county advertising to one? Will the *Gazette* help us in this reform?

IN regard to the New York Custom House investigation, it may be said that so much has been disclosed and rendered probable that there is more to be gained, even politically, by going ahead than holding back. This fact Senator HOWE, and possibly some others of his committee, may not fully understand. Some of the abuses in the Custom House are older than the oldest member of the committee, and they existed under every party that has controlled the Government. Others are of comparatively recent origin, the General Order system, for instance. Whoever exposes them with a will, and manifests a firm determination to break them up, will gain by it. This is the real point of advantage. The Republicans, who are the majority of the committee, should seize it, as O'CONOR, TILDEN and other leading Democrats did in the case of the Tammany corruptionists. The perfection of freedom has been described as the ability to perceive an opportunity and nerve to improve it. Let us try Mr. HOWE's committee by this rule.

THE burden of a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* is that there is a general understanding in administration quarters, in and out of Congress, to make a sham of Civil Service Reform, and it is intimated that Gen. GRANT has consented, or will have to consent, to the fraud of looking one way and rowing another. This may to some extent be true of others, but without better authority we shall disbelieve it as to Gen. GRANT, who, whatever else may be imputed to him, has not been charged with double dealing. His putting in practical operation the plan recommended to him, has, it is true, driven certain Senatorial and other interested supporters, in and out of Congress, to throw off the mask and come out against the reform, though pretending to desire it so much; but there is no sort of proof that Gen. GRANT has weakened in his purpose to "fight it out" on the line laid down in his recent communication to Congress. The desertion of him by CARPENTER, CONKLING and others who supported him for the sake of the spoils, will serve rather to strengthen him all the more determined. If this is not his nature then he has been wholly misunderstood by the world.

SHOULD it transpire that the reported proposition of the ROTHSCHILDS to Secretary BOUTWELL is true, it will, even if the offer is not accepted, constitute perhaps the most emphatic testimony and tribute to the wonderful moral and material strength of our country that has ever been paid. The amount—six hundred millions—involved in the proposed contract, is said to be larger than was ever before embraced in a single financial operation, the entire capital of the great house of ROTHSCHILD being pledged to the offer. The project, however, is not particularly surprising, when it is reflected how steadily and rapidly the credit of the United States has risen for years past. It is true that the terms of the offer are above the ruling market rates of our bonds, and therefore to that degree inviting; but, taking into account the present promise of our credit, it is equally certain that in a comparatively few years they will command a still higher price than that which is now offered, so that our acceptance of the proposition would in the end redound quite as much to the profit of the ROTHSCHILDS as to our own advantage; for it is not for a moment to be supposed that this sagacious house would bid above the market unless it were to their financial interest to do so. Whether the negotiations said to be pending if the matter shall be closed or not, their effect upon the finances of the country can hardly fail to be of a favorable character; since the very knowledge that such an enormous demand exists for our securities will naturally tend still further to enhance their value in all the money markets of the world.

IF a more cogent objection against compulsory education can anywhere be found than the argument in its favor embodied in the tabular statement we yesterday published concerning the question of illiteracy in the United States, taken from the forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Education, we shall be glad to have it adduced. The facts and figures there presented possess an alarming gravity and significance which can hardly be overestimated, since such a vast body of ignorance as is shown by these statistics to exist, constitutes a standing peril, not only to public order and private rights, but to our very institutions themselves. The aggregate number of adult and minor illiterates is 5,643,334, or about one-seventh of the entire population of the country, of whom over two millions and a-half are either present or prospective voters. The wisdom of the recommendation of the President to Congress that at least a portion of the funds derived from the sales of public lands to settlers should be applied to the support of the public schools of the country, becomes, under this exhibit, more apparent than ever. While the amount of ignorance existing in the Northern and Western States is sufficiently large to excite the gravest anxiety, the great preponderance is, of course, to be found in the South. From these States very little is to be expected in the way of voluntary action. They have neither the financial ability nor the moral inclination to remedy the evil. The need of action, however, is none the less urgent. Everybody can understand the relation which exists between intelligence and good government, between ignorance and lawlessness, and it is to be trusted that the grave necessities of the case may lead to the speedy passage of some comprehensive measure whereby at least the children of the country may be prepared for the intelligent discharge of their duty as citizens.

JIM FISK AND AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.

British newspapers, as was to be expected, regard FISK's death as the latest exemplification of the "peculiar civilization of the United States." A New York journal justly perceives "an exquisite delicacy of satire in the phrase," peculiar civilization, when thus used, and interprets it to mean "the peculiar lack of civilization in American." Against the word peculiar so far as it relates to the shedding of human blood, and not to the mere manner of doing it," the paper referred to enters a vigorous protest, by mentioning a number of facts from which it appears that the civilization of France, Spain, Germany and Italy is deeply marked with the same feature which in England is called an American peculiarity. In fact, the English alone have "rooted out the social customs which result in bloodshed and personal violence," and in reality it is their own civilization which is peculiar.

It may be, however, that in thus characterizing American civilization, our British censors were thinking quite as much of FISK's life as of his death. Indeed, the care Americans not a few who fancy that such moral and financial phenomena as the FISKS are peculiar to the United States, and that the appearance of such monsters among us is the result of circumstances in our social and political condition, which are found nowhere else. Plants of the kind, they say, are the natural products of our diseased soil. Referring to this notion, the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt* is at no loss for facts wherewith to refute it. Thus SMOLKENO, whose name was so often mentioned last year in connection with the troubles in Roumania, rose from as low a beginning and as rapidly in Berlin as JIM FISK rose in New York, and for many years played the part of a railway and money king. Honor and old fashioned honesty meant as little to him as to our Yankee speculator, and he seemed to be quite equal to him in impudence. Our contemporary also refers to the colossal rascalities of the "*Credit Mobilier*" in Paris a few years ago, and to the late banking enterprises of the Jesuits in Belgium, of which the failure indirectly led to the overthrow of the king's ministry. Late reports from Germany also represent the rage for speculating in funds to have grown so violent and irresistible as to have seized solid business firms, which, a few years ago, would have shrunk in horror from such transactions as are now common. Whatever consolation may be derivable from this comparison, Americans are fairly entitled to. It would indeed be mortifying to our national pride and self-respect if it were made apparent that such a monster as JIM FISK had never been produced outside of our republic. The truth is, that the fellow belonged to a type rather common in all countries, and in every generation for ages to come many like him may confidently be expected to appear. In many respect have Americans any reason to be ashamed of his career or alarmed at his successes. The business career of STROUSBERG ended in bankruptcy and general failure, because the courts and the legislatures with which he had to do performed the duties towards him which they owed to the public. FISK, on the other hand, remained to the last on the giddy heights of prosperity, and, when struck down by the assassin, had the prospect of a splendid future before him, because he had been able to make courts and legislatures equally his obedient, humble servants. We fear that this fact must be regarded as something peculiar to American civilization.

SENATORS AND NEWSPAPERS.

It is hardly possible that two opinions exist as to the merits of Senator SCHURZ's reply to the allegations of the New York *Times*, as it would seem that even the most prejudiced reader must admit the response to have been complete and in every way satisfactory. Many, however, who hold the Senator's character in respect, cannot but regret that as a reason for taking direct and formal notice of the charges of the *Times* he should have assigned any other grounds than those apparent on the face of the attack. Imagination is an unruly faculty, and when enlisted in the service of anger or indignation, it sometimes displays little regard for truth or fairness. Half of the animosities with which the peace of society is disturbed, might, perhaps, be traced to the busy faculty which, not content with real enemies, insists on holding the friendly or the indifferent responsible for acts of hostility which they never committed. In fancifully ascribing the assault of the New York journal to the suggestion of the Administration, Senator SCHURZ also plainly violated the venerable principle of "sufficient reason" about which the philosophers used to talk so much. In order to account for the assault of the *Times* it is quite unnecessary to seek for motive or inspiration outside the office of that newspaper.

By unmasking and pursuing with admirable intelligence, spirit and vigor the thieves of the Tammany Ring, it has covered itself with laurels so luxuriant and ponderous that they sometimes appear to have slightly turned its head. Every now and then since its splendid victory over official roguery and incompetence, the *Times* makes a little display of self-consciousness which is at once ludicrous and surprising, and which seems to assert for itself an ability to expose and overthrow, of which its past performance was a very small specimen. In fact, there has seemed to be danger that our excellent contemporary, suddenly by its own achievements translated from below to a place among the journalistic *Dei majores*, would "use its heaven for thunder, nothing but thunder." Friendly, one may say, even devoted to the Administration, what more natural than that our mighty iconoclast, quite unprompted from without, should select for the exhibitions of its irresistible invective the Senator from Missouri? Among the remarkable features of Mr. SCHURZ's remarkable career in this country has been his exemption, at least comparative exemption, from the partisan calumnies through which most of our public men have to fight their way to high places in the State. His alleged foibles and offenses were, therefore, a fresh subject, and their successful exposure was certain to be attended with the luxury of pleasing surprise to a vast number of readers, and with thanks as well as admiration for the immediate provider of the entertainment.

Mr. SCHURZ seems to have thought it necessary to refer the attack to high quarters in Washington, in order to justify him in reviewing it in the presence of the Senate. And there are those who think that under no circumstances ought that dignified assembly to be asked to listen to a refutation of newspaper charges. Such persons have apparently somewhat to learn concerning the position and influence of the press in this country, and in deference to their unenlightened state of mind, the fiction may for some time yet be kept up, by which its power in any specific instance is assumed to inhere in some person or institution outside of its own limits. But the sooner the fiction and the phraseology to which it has given rise, shall be abolished the better. The Senators of the United States undoubtedly occupies a very important and distinguished position, but his constant influence is insignificant in comparison with that of the metropolitan journalist of unknown name who daily addresses indefinitely multitudinous readers. For good and evil both the journalists and the Senator are dependent on the popular judgment, and are responsible to its tribunal. But it cannot be denied that the inability or the indisposition to feel his responsibility in any comprehensive sense of the term, is still one of the deficiencies of too many journalists, a defect which is cherished by the fiction to which we have referred. True, there may not be many newspapers of which the lax assertions are worthy of denial in the Senate chamber; but when a paper of the distinction and influence of the New York *Times* lays itself open to such a rebuke as it received from the Missouri Senator, its punishment is of good example, and likely to hasten the time when every really able journal will be held strictly accountable in its own person only for the language touching persons and events. Respectable people are everywhere becoming sick of newspaper misrepresentation for partisan purposes.

State Convention of the Ohio Dairymen's Association--- Excursion Rates Over the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

WELLINGTON, O., January 10, 1872.

Excursion rates will be granted to those who attend the State Convention of the Ohio Dairymen's Association, to be held in Wellington on the 24th and 25th inst., over the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad on their addressing the Secretary of the Association at Wellington, and obtaining from him the proper certificate before starting. Prompt application should be made, that certificates may be received in due time. The name of the person applying, the postoffice address, and the point at which the cars will be taken must be stated. Free return passes over other roads except the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern will be given to delegates while at the Convention.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Mr. Shanley, of Kit Carson, recently lost a valuable cow, and after a long search found her in the midst of a herd of 60,000 buffaloes. The bison community had received her on terms of absolute equality, and it took three men and three swift horses to induce her to return to her pen.

The Colorado *Times* of a recent date, states the silver veins discovered last August on Lincoln and Bross mountains, continue to excite unusual attention. Mines have already been purchased in that district by enterprising monied corporations, and we may look for rapid developments next spring. Wood and water are abundant in the vicinity of the new discovery, and the formation surrounding the ore is much the same as that at White Pine and Cottonwood.

Encke's Comet is rapidly approaching the sun, tail foremost. The tail is not very luminous. The body of the comet is between 40,000 and 50,000 miles in diameter, and is so transparent that a star of the ninth magnitude is visible through it.

An Australian photographer has, after four years of labor, succeeded in producing photographs enamelled upon copper. These are said to be, as works of art, really beautiful, and almost indestructible.

An Arabic newspaper is about to be started at Lahore. The Arab press is becoming extensive. It has organs in Egypt, Syria, Baghdad, Constantinople, Barbary, and now in India.

It is suggested by the Bureau of Agriculture that the salt wells of this country will be found, on examination, to contain potash, and that an important industry may be created by manufacturing that substance in a condition fitted for agricultural and chemical purposes. Such a manufacture has grown up within a few years at the Stassfurt salt works, in Germany, the amount produced in 1870 being over thirty thousand tons of the muriate.

Speaking of the past year's work at reconstruction, Edward Everett Hale, in *Old and New*, says: "We have knit up not a few of Mr. Andrew Johnson's dropped stitches. Each of them, alas! has cost us more than nine, because they were not taken in time, as his early training might have taught him they would cost us."

The Russia Emperor has decreed the adoption of the German system of gymnastic instruction in the army. A general gymnastic institution is to be founded in St. Petersburg, provided exclusively with teachers from Berlin.

A man died the other day from habitual drunkenness. A *post-mortem* examination of his internal organs showed that his blood was largely mixed with alcohol. The coroner testified that the heart smelled as though it had been steeped in alcohol.

The Superintendent of the census estimates the loss of population by the late rebellion as follows: Direct loss from wounds and disease, 500,000; additional Confederate loss, 350,000; indirect loss by the withdrawal of 1,500,000 men from domestic life, and the consequent diminution of births, 1,225,000; loss by the check given to immigration, 354,000; retardation of increase in the colored population, 562,000; total, 3,000,000.

Rev. Dr. Peabody, of Boston, said in a sermon the other day, that "the sole reason why women were underpaid was that women who did not need work were mean enough to underbid those who did, and the lowest bid ruled the market."

Fisk's brain weighed fifty-eight ounces. Daniel Webster's weighed but fifty-three ounces and a half. The great Cuvier had sixty-four ounces and a half, while Prof. Abercrombie possessed sixty-three. Ruloff, the murderer, who was executed at Binghamton last spring, had fifty-nine ounces of brain.

The journalists of New York city are perfecting arrangements for an appropriate celebration of the amniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birthday, which occurs on the 17th of the present month, in connection with the unveiling of the statue of the great printer, which is on that date to be placed in Printing House Square.

A writer in the current number of *Harper's Magazine* utters the first good word for Alaska that has thus far been ventured. He gives figures to prove that Alaska pays annually on the purchase money eight per cent., New Mexico and Arizona annually come up on the wrong side of the ledger, and Florida nets only four per cent. So it seems that, after all, the Government did not make its poorest investment in buying the Russian American icebergs and seal fisheries.

General Dix, the author of the patriotic "shoot them down on the spot" order, has written a letter to Mr. Bergh, thanking him for the efforts he is making to prevent the New York pigeon sportsmen from shooting them down on the spot.

The title of "doctor," it is now stated, was invented in the twelfth century. Irenius, a learned professor of law at the university of Bologna, induced the Emperor Lothaire II., whose chancellor he was, to create the title, and he himself was the first recipient of it. He was made doctor of laws by that university. Subsequently the title was borrowed by the faculty of theology, and first conferred by the university of Paris on Peter Lombard. William Gordenio was the first person upon whom the title of doctor of medicine was bestowed. He received it from the College of Asti, in 1329.

PERSONAL.

Governor Carpenter, of Iowa, being a self-made man, and believing in "the eternal fitness of things," was dressed, on the occasion of his inauguration, in a suit of clothes entirely of Iowa production and manufacture.

It has been ascertained that Botts, the murderer of "Pet Halstead," is really the husband of Mrs. Wilson, over whom the tragedy occurred. Botts withheld the fact at his trial, in order to save Mrs. Wilson from a prosecution for bigamy, her first husband being alive at the time. The other day he stated to his jailor that he would have died with the secret had he not become convinced that she would not reform.

The street gamins of St. Louis snow-balled Alexis during his visit to that city. When the Duke appeared in the procession he was instantly recognized, and with a chorus of yells, "There's the Duke!" "Give it to the son of a Czar," the mitrailleuse of snowballs was discharged. Royalty ducked beneath the fast-descending missiles. Ducking, however, availed not, and Alexis feigned a smile while the cold snow sifted down his neck.

The Philadelphia *Post* says: "It has been widely announced that Edward S. Stokes, who assassinated James Fisk, Jr., was a pupil and graduate of the Philadelphia High School. The statement in the main is incorrect. The records of the High School show that Edward S. Stokes was admitted to the school as a pupil on the 10th of July, 1858, and left on the 4th of October, 1858. As the six weeks' summer vacation occurs about the date of his admission, he would not have been a student in the Central High School more than a month, and it is highly probable that he never took his seat as a pupil of that institution."

General Harney, who signalized himself at the outbreak of the war by entering into some sort of an unauthorized and unpatriotic agreement with the rebel General Price, instead of fighting him, as he was expected to do, is reported to be troubled about the condition of the South under the administration of Gen. Grant, and thinks the only hope for the country is with the Conservatives and Democrats of the day.

THE physiological and psychological effects of tea and coffee have formed the subject of much close philosophic observation and discussion since the introduction of these articles of consumption into general use. It is said, for instance, that the effect of tea is to strengthen the judgment, while that of coffee increases the artistic power of the brain. It appears, too, that the teas of different countries exert, to some extent, different influences on the mind. Thus it is said that the tea of Paraguay excites the brain and gives activity to the intellectual faculties, especially with those but little accustomed to its use, to a degree which appears almost incredible to persons not acquainted with it. Its effect on the imagination and succession of ideas is said to be extraordinary, disposing people towars the pleasures of society and conversation, besides enabling the body to sustain long fasts without much diminution of strength, and being also an excellent antidote against gloominess and misanthropy. It is also asserted that many of the greatest orators of that country have owed their triumphs to its agency, especially in exciting the organ of language.

AMONG the offers of assistance tendered to Wm. Gilmore for the grand musical jubilee, to be held in Boston next June, Palmer Gullup of Mystic River writes to say that he is in possession of a double bass viol, the largest instrument of the kind in the world, to prove which he states that "not a set of strings could be found on earth of sufficient size for it," and he was obliged to have them manufactured to order in Europe. He desires to exhibit this instrument at the jubilee, and to participate in the performance. To his letter Mr. Gilmore replied as follows: "We shall be happy to have yourself and your great double bass in the orchestra of the jubilee, simply provided that there is music in it, and that you are capable of bringing it out, of which I have no doubt."

A poor man, for many years driver of the Halifax, N. S., city prison wagon, the other day received authentic information that his father and brother have recently died, leaving him two hundred thousand pounds invested in a bank in Dublin, and seven thousand pounds available cash in the hands of a brother and the executors, and three steamships.

How Rattlesnakes are Born.

About the 10th of May last, Doctors Cardwell and Westmoreland captured, at Prospect, in the lower edge of Giles county, near the Alabama line, a rattlesnake four feet three inches long and five inches in circumference. The snake was sent to the exposition, but the managers not deeming it proper to receive it, it was sent to the drug store of Messrs. Berry & Demoville, who also declined to give it quarters. It was then sent to the drug store of M. C. Cotton, in South Nashville, where it has been since the 15th of May. When captured it had eight rattles and a button. Since that time it has been confined in a glass case, and has not partaken of one particle of food, though it has been tempted with mice and other small animals, on which the reptile is accustomed to feed. The snake manifested no inconvenience from its confinement, nor did it lose any in size or bodily vitality. Its eyes continued to glisten like magnetic steel, and its lascinating tongue ready to protrude at the appearance of any one near the case. Dr. Cotton thought all the while it was a male. Though small mice and rats have been confined in the case with the snake until their own hunger urged them to bite at its scaly hide, the serpent refused to give them notice or to partake of food. On two or three occasions it has taken small quantities of water. On Thursday, at one o'clock, on going into the back room of the store where the case is kept, it was discovered that the snake had given birth to four young snakes, and by three o'clock she had given birth to three more, making seven in all. The young snakes made their appearance one at a time, and in a coiled or striking position, their eyes glistening and their envenomed tongues continually darting out. The young ones are each from nine to fifteen inches in length, and in a state of perfect development. They are quick of motion, and possess no ordinary spiral vitality, as they crawl readily to the top of the case and move with celerity across and around it from end to end. What is most singular and contrary to all the received notions concerning the reptile, each of these young snakes has a full button on the tail, which clearly refutes the idea that they have to be six months old before the formation of the button. The old snake was lying in her cage in a lethargic state, with some indications, as the doctor thought, of increasing the coiling family. The young snakes coil around her, and under and over her, and she seems to have for them the natural maternal affection of instinct. The snake has been in captivity near four months, yet during all that period she has partaken of not a morsel of food, and has shrouded her seven young. As to exactly how long from inception the process of gestation or incubation has been going on there is no means of ascertaining, as we can only date from her captivity.

Dr. Cotton informs us that the cage before kept in the same case a large-sized rattlesnake for three years and nine months, and that he studied closely its various moods and changes. This snake, he says, did not partake of a particle of food for the first nine months, and but little water. He then gave it mice, rats, etc., putting the same into the case alive, and it commenced devouring them voraciously. It never would touch a lame mouse or a dead one, fresh as it might be. When a young rat was put into the case, it would plant its unerring fang in some part of the limb or body, and then wait until it died from the thorough inoculation of the poison. When quite dead it would turn it over, take it head foremost and swallow it, evidently drawing nutriment from the poison its own fangs had infused. It shed its skin twice a year—each spring and autumn—a new rattle appearing at each shedding, which explains the popular notion that but one rattle comes a year. Yesterday morning the doctor took the case and placed it in the sun. From the effects of the sun three of the young snakes died. Two others became stupefied, but recovered their vitality on being removed into the shade. The circumstance attracted large numbers of visitors to the drug store to see the venomous family yesterday evening.—*Nashville American, September 1.*

Poisonous Paper.

A gentleman who has had fourteen years' experience in the matter regarding which he now directs the attention of the public, makes the appalling statement not only that—as has long been generally known—green papers for house walls contain arsenical preparations which for years may evolve poisonous particles, but that arsenic is used not only in papers containing green, but frequently, and even in large quantities, in papers of all colors, and particularly in those that are nearly white. As his authority he quotes "an eminent analytical chemist, late lecturer at St. Bartholomew's Hospital—(this must be either Dr. Stenhouse or the late Dr. Matthieson)—to whom he sent papers of many colors—dark brown, buff, blue, lilac, and various delicate shades of gray, drab and mauve—which, from the symptoms to which they apparently gave rise, were suspected of containing this metal. The results of analysis was that, in every instance, the paper which were taken from bed-room walls contained arsenic; and clearly indicate that "it is impossible for any man professionally or otherwise, to judge by the eye whether a paper contains arsenic or not, or whether much or little." The indications of poisoning caused by the paper containing only a little arsenic were clear in each case. After fourteen years suffering (with few intervals) from arsenical poisoning from this source, the writer—whose scientific position and power as an observer is vouched for by the editor of the "*British Medical Journal*," he publishes the paper—has given up having paper on his walls, and the atmosphere of his rooms is, he says, far purer than it was. If distemper or oil-paint be substituted for paper, care must be taken in the selection of the pigments, many of which also contains arsenic, and have proved very injurious.

A KANSAS letter says: "The present winter has been an exception, particularly the storm of November; yet in that storm, although extremely severe, the temperature was not, I think, below ten degrees above zero in any part of Kansas. Life was lost in consequence of the sudden change, and the light clothing of the sufferers, in a storm beginning with a heavy rain and turning to sleet and snow. The 18th of November was the coldest day of the month, yet at the thermometer at Fort Wallace, near the western line of Kansas, and about 3,160 feet above the sea, was only down to fourteen degrees below zero. On the 20th the reading was seven degrees, at Fort Wallace, the lowest of the month. A great deal has been said of the November storm in Kansas, yet in Illinois the rainy country was much greater than in the west part of Kansas. At Galesburg, on the 23d November, the reading was five degrees below zero.

SAYS a New York letter: Much importance is attached to the caucus of Democratic Senators and Representatives which has been called at Washington on Tuesday evening next, as it is understood definite action will be had, then and there, with reference to the policy of the party in the coming Presidential election. A remarkable feature is the request that ex-Governor Seymour, General McClellan and Governor Hoffman, the three leading men of the party in this State, should endeavor to make it convenient to come to Washington between now and then, in order that the caucus may have the benefit of previous consultation with them. The prevailing impression with influential Democrats here is, that on this occasion the party policy, as it is called, will be formally voted down.

THE Philadelphia *Post* is for reforming the opera business. While it is the most expensive of our amusements, "we degrade it to the level of the traveling circus company. The idea is summed up thus: "We ought to have in Philadelphia at this present moment a smaller opera house, well fitted up, and containing a good stock company, with a repertoire of the best and most popular operas. Instead of moving a great, cumbersome troupe, with its prima donnas, tenors, and singers of every degree, with its army of chorus people, its baggage and belongings of every kind, it would then be only necessary for one star name, and its name the smaller house was not sufficiently capacious, the removal of the troupe to the Academy would be easy, and remunerative to all parties concerned.

Winter-Proof Systems.

Their boots and flannels are necessary at this season, but the human frame requires something more than these to render it winter-proof. The inner man, as well as the outer surface of the body, must be protected. The raw, moist, chilly winds which prevail at this season transpierce the warmest clothing and are not to be defied with impunity, both through the pores and the respiratory organs. The surest way to avert the evil is to strengthen the internal machine, and thus enable it to repel the devitalizing influence of unwholesome weather. Man, in every instance, the paper which were taken from bed-room walls contained arsenic; and clearly indicate that "it is impossible for any man professionally or otherwise, to judge by the eye whether a paper contains arsenic or not, or whether much or little." The indications of poisoning caused by the paper containing only a little arsenic were clear in each case. After fourteen years suffering (with few intervals) from arsenical poisoning from this source, the writer—whose scientific position and power as an observer is vouched for by the editor of the "*British Medical Journal*," he publishes the paper—has given up having paper on his walls, and the atmosphere of his rooms is, he says, far purer than it was. If distemper or oil-paint be substituted for paper, care must be taken in the selection of the pigments, many of which also contains arsenic, and have proved very injurious.

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By unmasking and pursuing with admirable intelligence, spirit and vigor the thieves of the Tammany Ring, it has covered itself with laurels so luxuriant and ponderous that they sometimes appear to have slightly turned its head. Every now and then since its splendid victory over official roguery and incompetence, the *Times* makes a little display of self-consciousness which is at once ludicrous and surprising, and which seems to assert for itself an ability to expose and overthrow, of which its past performance was a very small specimen. In fact, there has seemed to be danger that our excellent contemporary, suddenly by its own achievements translated from below to a place among the journalistic *Dei majores*, would "use its heaven for thunder, nothing but thunder." Friendly, one may say, even devoted to the Administration, what more natural than that our mighty iconoclast, quite unprompted from without, should select for the exhibitions of its irresistible invective the Senator from Missouri? Among the remarkable features of Mr. SCHURZ's remarkable career in this country has been his exemption, at least comparative exemption, from the partisan calumnies through which most of our public men have to fight their way to high places in the State. His alleged foibles and offenses were, therefore, a fresh subject, and their successful exposure was certain to be attended with the luxury of pleasing surprise to a vast number of readers, and with thanks as well as admiration for the immediate provider of the entertainment.

Mr. SCHURZ seems to have thought it necessary to refer the attack to high quarters in Washington, in order to justify him in reviewing it in the presence of the Senate. And there are those who think that under no circumstances ought that dignified assembly to be asked to listen to a refutation of newspaper charges. Such persons have apparently somewhat to learn concerning the position and influence of the press in this country, and in deference to their unenlightened state of mind, the fiction may for some time yet be kept up, by which its power in any specific instance is assumed to inhere in some person or institution outside of its own limits. But the sooner the fiction and the phraseology to which it has given rise, shall be abolished the better. The Senators of the United States undoubtedly occupies a very important and distinguished position, but his constant influence is insignificant in comparison with that of the metropolitan journalist of unknown name who daily addresses indefinitely multitudinous readers. For good and evil both the journalists and the Senator are dependent on the popular judgment, and are responsible to its tribunal. But it cannot be denied that the inability or the indisposition to feel his responsibility in any comprehensive sense of the term, is still one of the deficiencies of too many journalists, a defect which is cherished by the fiction to which we have referred. True, there may not be many newspapers of which the lax assertions are worthy of denial in the Senate chamber; but when a paper of the distinction and influence of the New York *Times* lays itself open to such a rebuke as it received from the Missouri Senator, its punishment is of good example, and likely to hasten the time when every really able journal will be held strictly accountable in its own person only for the language touching persons and events. Respectable people are everywhere becoming sick of newspaper misrepresentation for partisan purposes.

State Convention of the Ohio Dairymen's Association--- Excursion Rates Over the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

WELLINGTON, O., January 10, 1872.

Excursion rates will be granted to those who attend the State Convention of the Ohio Dairymen's Association, to be held in Wellington on the 24th and 25th inst., over the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad on their addressing the Secretary of the Association at Wellington, and obtaining from him the proper certificate before starting. Prompt application should be made, that certificates may be received in due time. The name of the person applying, the postoffice address, and the point at which the cars will be taken must be stated. Free return passes over other roads except the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern will be given to delegates while at the Convention.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY, January 12, 1872.

The low quotations of Southern State Securities is attracting the attention of capitalists who can afford to run the risks involved. That the debts of these States will ultimately be paid in full or funded into long bonds there can be little doubt, and those who now buy them at from 50 to 80 per cent. below par will reap a large return. The enormous fortune of the late Mr. Peabody is said to have been largely made from just such investments; and it is hinted that there is a "corner" in the stock. The advices from the road are mostly not calculated to induce purchases of the stock. Those who are best informed say that the traffic of the winter months will be very seriously affected by the heavy fall of snow on the line, which has blocked up parts of the road, and that cannot be cleared in time, will probably have to remain for a Temporary works, however, have been laid round these places. Parties that has been strong on the announcement that a bill has been introduced into the Albany Legislature to reduce the share capital to $10,000,000. It is now $20,000,000, of which only own $5,760,000 of the stock; so that they will have, to make the reduction to buy $3,000,000 of it. The large holders of the stock are also encouraged by favorable advices from Washington as to an additional subsidy. The present subsidy is $150,000 per annum for monthly service in carrying the mails from San Francisco to China and Japan. The additional subsidy asked for is $500,000, the service to be double or semi-monthly. The officers of the company inform us that they are getting more general freight from New York to San Francisco: that an extra steamer was sent out on the 5th ultimo, and that another is loading for the 18th. These, in a word, are the influences which, together with speculative buying, have advanced the stock 2@3 per cent.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881			115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	109¼	109½	109½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110¼	110¼	110¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110¾	111	111
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112	112	112
10-40's			109¾
New 5s	109¾	109½	110¼
Gold	108¾	108¾	108¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	108¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s 1865	109¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	110¾
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacific	

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
January 12, 1872.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
Western Union Tel	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Pacific Mail	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
New York Central	93	93	93	93	93	93
Wells, Fargo & Co						
American Express	57	57	57	57	57	57
Erie	25	25	25	25	25	25
Reading	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Michigan Southern	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Illinois Central	132	132	132	132	132	132
Cleveland & Pittsburg	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago & Rock Island	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	92	92	92	92	92	92
Do. preferred	109	109	109	109	109	109
Wabash	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
Do. preferred	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Ohio and Miss'pi	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Chicago and Alton	115	115	115	115	115	115
Do. preferred	123					123
Terre Haute & E.	12¾					12¾
Hartem	117		118½			118½
New Jersey Central	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Union Pacific						

Tennessee State bonds	64
North Carolina, old	64
South Carolina, July	64
South Carolina, April	21¾
Missouri sixes	81

Gold carrying at 4¾ cent.
Money 6 per cent. gold.

—At 12 o'clock the Assistant Treasurer opened bids for $1,000,000 gold, the amounted to $5,942,500. The large amount bid for indicates that at present prices gold is considered cheap. The investment in Union Pacific is purely speculative, and it is hinted that there is a "corner" in the stock. The advices from the road are mostly not calculated to induce purchases of the stock. Those who are best informed say that the traffic of the winter months will be very seriously affected by the heavy fall of snow on the line, which has blocked up parts of the road, and that cannot be cleared in time, will probably have to remain for a Temporary works, however, have been laid round these places. Parties that has been strong on the announcement that a bill has been introduced into the Albany Legislature to reduce the share capital to $10,000,000. It is now $20,000,000, of which only own $5,760,000 of the stock; so that they will have, to make the reduction to buy $3,000,000 of it. The large holders of the stock are also encouraged by favorable advices from Washington as to an additional subsidy. The present subsidy is $150,000 per annum for monthly service in carrying the mails from San Francisco to China and Japan. The additional subsidy asked for is $500,000, the service to be double or semi-monthly. The officers of the company inform us that they are getting more general freight from New York to San Francisco: that an extra steamer was sent out on the 5th ultimo, and that another is loading for the 18th. These, in a word, are the influences which, together with speculative buying, have advanced the stock 2@3 per cent.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	59¼
Phila. and Erie	29
Lehigh Navigation	40¾
Catawissa	26¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	46¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	61
Phila. and Reading	57¾
Camden and Amboy	123½
Schuylkill Navigat'n	16¾

Petroleum Iron—Progress of the Process.

An order from the Secretary of War for tons of iron, manufactured by liquid fuel, under the Whipple & Dickerson process, was filed at the Laclede rolling mills the other day. It is intended for experiments as substitute for steel. A rail will be made this week, to be drawn into wire—all the material for the purpose having been prepared. Another, a couple of new heating furnaces are being erected at the Laclede, with a view to good progress in the consumption of fuel, which, when done, it is thought will show very favorable results.—*St. Louis Times.*

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

January 11.—There is a fair inquiry at 20c for Youghiogheny delivered, 18c for Ohio river, 24c for Cannel; Gas coke at yards, 12c: delivered, 14c; hard foundry 18@20c.

MILWAUKEE, January 11.—Flour—extra spring from store $6 25@6 50 for medium to choice. Wheat dull; No. 2 $1 22 cash; $1 23½ seller February; No. 1 $1 24. Oats—No. 2 easier at 32c. Corn—No. 2 lower at 41½c. Rye—No. 1 steady at 68c. Barley—No. 2 fall weak at 61c. Provisions lower; pork in pickle 5½@; lard 8½@. Receipts—4 bbls flour, 15,644 bu. wheat, 2,000 bu. corn, 1,000 bu. oats, 1,000 bu. barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls flour, 1,000 bu. wheat, 1,000 bu. corn, 1,000 bu. oats, 1,000 bu. barley.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 12, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather to-day is again clear, warm and pleasant, and the streets were thronged with pedestrians. Those who do an "out-door" business found it decidedly pleasant, while those who make bargains and sales "in-doors" had no cause of complaint. The rivers are still in good boating order, with a fair prospect of continuing so for some time. The markets have not changed in many important particular. There has been a slight advance in white and red wheat, which we note below. Apple butter has also advanced a shade. All other leading articles are held firmly at previous quotations. Trade is generally reported fair for the season and daily increasing. Below we give the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—We are reported sales at the following figures: Soda ash, refined, 4¼@4½c; common 4@4¼c; pearls 9¾@10c; pearls 10¾@11c ₱ lb. Demand fair.

APPLES.—Prime winter apples find ready sale at $4 25 to $4 75 per bbl; common $3@3 50. Receipts 479 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER.—There is a fair demand at 40@50c per gallon for choice; medium to common 30@35c.

BRANDS.—Prime navy $2 00@2 50 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—We are reported sales at $3@3 50 ₱ barrel.

BROOM CORN.—Receipts heavy and market dull. We quote at 7@10c ₱ lb.

BROOMS.—Following are the ruling figures: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4 00; No. 2 $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 @2@2 50.

BAKING POWDER.—Royal ¼-lb cans $1 50 per doz; ½-lb cans $3 00 per dozen; 1-lb cans $6 00 per dozen; Banner $1 75, $3 25 and $6 00 per dozen for the different sizes.

BUTTER.—Receipts 98 packages. Under large receipts the market is dull. Prime table sells slowly at 32@33c. Common to medium in better demand and prices nominal.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We have no change to note in prices, and quote as ranged from at 13@ 14c; sugar-cured shoulders 8@c; plain do 7½@c; rib sides 8c; clear rib do 8c; breakfast bacon 11c; dried beef 12c; mess pork $15 00; ham sausage 11c; lard in tierces 10c; buckets 11@11½c; spiced pigs' feet $2 50 per keg. There is a moderate trade demand. Receipts of bacon 7,496 pieces

CIDER.—There is an active demand for sprout brands, and we are reported sales extra cider at $8 00@9 00 per bbl: Rea's XXX $12 00.

CRACKERS.—Receipts 28 boxes. Prices remain unchanged. We quote New York Goshen Hand-made, Ohio do do, Steubenville Factory 14@14½c; dairy 13@13½c. Receipts 60 boxes.

CANDLES.—Mould 11c; stearine, 14 ounces, 13½c; full weight 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Sales at $6 00 for Pennsylvania; other brands $5 00 to $5 50.

CARBON OIL.—Standard brands at 21½@22c.

CRANBERRIES.—Saratoga Bell berries at $17 00@ 14 00 ₱ bbl; Jersey cultivated $12 00@13 00; bushel crates $4 50.

CEMENT.—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic $3 50@3 75; Johnston $2 25; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster $4 50; Land plaster, $5 50@5 75 ₱ ton.

DRESSED HOGS.—Both supply and demand light; sales at 5@5½c ₱ lb.

HOMINY.—There is more inquiry, with sales at $4 75@5 25 per barrel.

FRUITS.—DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.—Sales dried apples at 5@5½c; peaches, bright new halves, 10@11c; old 10c; Boxed Tkeas@5½ quarters 8@9c; currants, new crop, 10c; currSt; layer raisins, per box, $3 00; half box $1 75; Valencia do 13c; prunes 12½c for new; no old in market.

EGGS.—Since the commencement of the present mild weather the receipts of eggs have increased, and prices are lower. We quote fresh at 34@35c ₱ doz, with the tendency of prices downward. Pickled are held at 28@30c.

FLOUR.—Receipts during the past forty-eight hours, 2,613 bbls. Stocks are ample, and a fair trade demand reported at the following quotations: Mills—National, white wheat, bbls $7 50; sacks $8 00; Pan Handle, southern amber, bbls $7 60, sacks $7 90; Morning Glory, red winter, bbls $7 25, sacks $6 90. Stores—Snow Flake at $7 75 ₱ bbl; Lilly Mills $7 25; choice Minnesota $7 75, and active, but dull little on the market; choice Wisconsin flours, for bakers' use, command $7 25. Rye flour, $4 50@5 50 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS.—Demand active, with sales of No 1 live geese feathers at 65@66c to the trade; from store 58@ 59c; mixed do@60c, as per quality.

GROCERIES.—We are reported all active trade demand at the following quotations:

Sugars—Refined, crushed, granulated and powdered, 13¾c; cut loaf 14½c; cubes, coffee 12½c; it 12½c; Ex C 12¾c; C 12c; C 11¾c; C yellow 10@11¾c; P R sugars, choice 11¾c; prime 10½c; good to fair do 10c; Cuba sugars 10@11c; New Orleans sugars, fair, 9¾c; good 10c; prime 10¾c; choice 11¾c.

Coffee—Active and very firm at the following quotations: Fancy 20c; prime 25c; good 24c; fair 23@23½c; Java 29@30c; Laguayra 26@27c; Mocha 25c; roasted coffee, loose and in one lb packages, 26@ 28c.

Spices—Havemeyer & Eldridge's—Cassia, 20c; Alspice 16c; Ginger 16c; Extra Silver 35c; Red Head 30c; Lavender 45c; common 25@30c.

Molasses—Cuba, Muscovado—Gold crop 53c; new crop 60; Prime 55c; choice 60c.

Rice—Carolina choice 10c; Rangoon 8@8½c; Patna 8½c.

Spices—Pepper grain 24c; pure ground 30c; Cassia bark 50c; cloves 70c; Nutmegs $1 30.

GRAIN.—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	1,147	Corn, sacks	3,615
Oats, sacks	2,292	Rye, sacks	495
Barley, sacks	976		

It will be seen that the receipts of wheat, corn and oats have slightly increased. Wheat—There is a better demand, and we are reported sales prime red winter, by car load, at $1 40@1 42; white at $1 52@1 52 per bush. Oats—There is a fair demand and prices are stronger and a shade better; mixed to fair white, car lots, 43@44c; choice do—We are reported a sale of shelled at 62@65c; car lots would not bring these figures. Rye is dull and unchanged at 90c per bush. Barley—The market is overstocked and little offering; prices nominally 80@ 85c for spring and 87@90c per bush. for fall.

HAY—Under heavy receipts the market is dull and prices weak; sales at $1 per ton.

HORS—Sales of new 7½ at 60@70c ₱ lb; old 70@ 75c@$1 lb.

POULTRY.—Prices nominally as follows: Dressed chickens 12@14c; turkeys 16@18c; ducks 14@16c; geese 10@12c ₱ lb.

HIDES.—Wanted at 2½@3½c.

HONEY.—We are reported sales at 25@30c ₱ lb.

HEMP.—Kentucky rough $165 ₱ ton; single dressed $240; scutched $480@495.

HOMINY.—Sales at $5 00 ₱ bbl to the trade, and $5 50 in a jobbing way.

LARD OIL.—Extra 85@85c; No 2, 65c; Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained 80@90c.

LIME.—Pittsburgh white $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Cleveland $2 25; Limoli $1 75.

MILL FEED.—There is an active demand at the following figures: Shorts $12 00@13 00 ₱ ton; middlings $11 45@11 75; shorts $1; rye shorts $1 50; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped rye $1 50; original $1 50@2 00. These are the wholesale rates for a prime article; inferior lots may be had cheaper.

MINCE MEAT.—The various brands in the market are held at 12c per lb.

ONIONS.—Sales at $3 00@3 25 ₱ bushel.

PEACHES.—Sales of prime peachblows at 15@30c ₱ bushel.

RAGS.—There is a fair inquiry at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.—Sales of ¼-lb cans at 50c; ½-lb $1; 1-lb $2 ₱ lb.

SEEDS.—Clover seed $6 00@6 25, first hands; timothy seed $3 00@3 50; flaxseed $2 80.

SALT.—Sales by the car load at $1 85; from store $2 05.

SUMAC.—Sales of Tennessee at 4½@ 5 ₱ lb.

WHISKY.—Sales Kentucky at 90c.

WHISKY.—Highwines 95c; common rectified 90c@ $1 00; proof rectified $1 00@1 05; rye at 47½c. Hogs closed weak at previous quotation.

NOTE.—There are now 1,200,000 bushels of grain in store in the city, and as the storing capacity of all elevators is only 2,000,000 in excess of this, some anxiety is beginning to be felt as to how it is to be done with the surplus. It is expected that the Central elevator will give notice to-day that it is full.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 13, 1872.

Receipts of bituminous coal smelted forge descriptions are more liberal, yet barely sufficient to meet the current wants of consumers. This is especially true of the better grades of strictly gray iron. The receipts of anthracite forge irons have increased, and the offerings have been larger than during the previous week.

Stocks of foundry irons of all descriptions are light. Good grades of charcoal are wanted, and would command full prices.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

200 tons gray forge to arrive	$40 00—4 m
200 tons gray forge to arrive	40 00—4 m
200 tons gray forge to arrive	40 00—4 m
200 tons gray forge to arrive	40 00—4 m

Eastern Anthracite.

200 tons extra grey forge neutral	39 00—cash
200 tons white iron at furnace	39 00—cash
200 tons No 1 forge	40 00—4 m
100 tons mottled at furnace	42 00—cash
50 tons No 1 foundry	42 00—4 m
50 tons No 1 foundry	41 00—4 m
100 tons No 3 forge	40 00—4 m

Charcoal.

200 tons ex. forge to arrive	45 00—4 m

Youghiogheny Coke.

150 tons No 2 foundry, Dunbar	41 00—4 m
100 tons grey forge, Dunbar	40 00—4 m

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. CO., LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	27	Lower Union Mills, m. 4
Hallman & H., m	1	Ziegler & Co, m	2
Loomis & Co, m	1	J W Porter, m	2
Bryan & C., m	1	Bryan & Caughey, o. 1
Reese, G & Co	1	Graff, B and Co, m. 3
Lindsay & McC., m	2	Lewis, O & P, m	3
Lewis, B., D. & Co, m.	4		
Total			55

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o.	13	Brown & Co., o	2
McKnight, P & Co., o	7	Wharton & Bro, o	2
Pittsburgh Bolt Co., o.	1	Jones & Laughlins, m. 2
Wilson, G & Co, o	1	Everson, P. & Co, m	3
Coleman, R. & Co., o.	1	Union Mills, m	4
Park & Bro, o	2	Zug & Co., m	1
Bryan & C., o	2	Brown & Co, m	1
Total			44

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Cars.		Cars.
Singer, N & Co, o	1	Hallman & H, m	3
Total			4

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	1	J. Moorhead, m	2
J. Reamer, m	4	Jones & L, m	2
J W Porter, m	3	Hallman & H., m	1
Total			17

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
H. Woodsides, m	2	Lewis, O & P, m	2
Total			4

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 12, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle to-day have been fair, but consisted principally of through stock for eastern markets. Since our last report there has been but little change in the market, the receipts not proving so heavy as many anticipated, had the effect of preventing a decline. The market closes with most all the cattle sold and the feeling a little better than during the middle of the week. The following are the current prices for the different grades of cattle. Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 pounds steers, $5@5 25; fair to good, 1,100 to 1,300, $5 25@5 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 25@5 00; bulls, stags and cows, $3@4 25; stock steers, $30 to 1,000, $3 75@4 25.

Hogs

The receipts of hogs heavy, and in quality are an improvement over the receipts of the last week.

The market to-day opened up with a dull feeling and inclination of prices downward, caused by heavy receipts and decreased demand. The Philadelphia sold this morning at $5 10 per hundred lbs, 15c lower than at the first of the week. Dealers say that 5c is about the top of the market. If the receipts continue heavy the lastings $1 30.

Following are the rates current for the different grades and kinds: Extra Philadelphia $5 00; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 90@4 99; good to prime, New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 40@4 75; rough and common $4 00@4 20.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep light to-day. There is no change in prices since our last report. The demand continues very good and sheep sell readily soon after arrival. The market to-day is firm and but few are unsold. The prospect at this writing looks fair. Following are the rates current for the different grades and kinds as sold here. For extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $6 75 to $7 00; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $6 00 to $6 50; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 25 to $5 75; common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 75 to 5 00; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50 to $2 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, January 12, 1872.

FLOUR—In active demand for the lower grades, and sales large at previous quotations.

WHEAT—Dull and declined; No 1 spring $1 26¾; No 2 do $1 19@1 19¼; seller February $1 23¾; seller February $1 26¾@26¾.

CORN—Dull and declined; No 2 mixed 40c; rejected 38@38¾c; seller February 41¾@41¾c; seller March 42¾c.

OATS—Dull and a shade lower; No 2 32¾c; rejected 30@30½c.

RYE—Dull and a shade lower; No 2 67c; rejected 60½c.

BARLEY—Dull and declined; No 2 fall 61@61½c; seller February 61@61½c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and declined to $13 00; seller February $13 10. Lard dull and drooping at 8½c; seller January 8½c. Hams dull and unchanged. Green meats a little lower; hams 6¾c; shoulders 4¾@4¾c; rough sides 5½c; short ribs 5½c; short clear 6¾@6¾c. Dressed hogs unsettled and lower at 5¾@5¾c. Shoulders unchanged.

HIDES—In fair demand but lower; extreme range $4 30@4 60. Dressed hogs unsettled and lower at $4 90@4 95.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal.

LATER.—6 P. M.—Wheat closed at 1 23¾@1 24; seller February 1 26¾@1 26¾. Corn weak at 41¾c. Hogs closed weak at previous quotation.

NOTE.—There are now 1,200,000 bushels of grain in store in the city, and as the storing capacity of all elevators is only 2,000,000 in excess of this, some anxiety is beginning to be felt as to how it is to be done with the surplus. It is expected that the Central elevator will give notice to-day that it is full.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Cotton firm and advanced; sales 3,000 bales; middling upland 23½c. Flour dull and lower; superfine western and State $5 05@5 20; common to fair extra western $5 25@5 35; choice do $5@6 40; white wheat western extra $7 35@7 50; St. Louis $6 80@9 50. Rye flour quiet at $5 25@5 50. Corn meal unchanged, 17 sks corn meal at 92c. Wheat dull; No 2 spring $1 50@1 54; No 1 $1 56@1 57; amber red winter $1 58@1 59; amber $1 68@1 70; white $1 68@1 73; white Michigan in store, $1 70. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley more active; Bay Quinte $1 20; western 90c. Malt quiet. Corn dull and declined; new western mixed spot, 38@44c; new yellow 43@44c; old 47@ 48c. Oats dull; western and Ohio 35@36c. Eggs firmer at 29@30c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee easier; Rio gold 20¾c. Sugar quiet; Cuba 9@9¼c. Molasses firm; New Orleans 45@53c. Rice steady. Crude petroleum 12½c. Refined firmer; new mess $14 00; old $13 37; April $14 50. Beef quiet; mess $9@11; extra $11@12; hams dull at 23@25c. Prime beef inactive; mess $18@19; extra $20@21. Dressed hogs dull at 8½@9c. Cut meats dull; shoulders 6@6c; hams 8@9c. Lard dull; prime steam 9@9½c; kettle 9½c. Butter steady; western 11@23c; State 23@35c. Cheese dull at 11@14c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, January 12.—The principle classes of textiles, even silks, are on the rise, in sympathy with the rise in the price of cotton. Prints are unchanged; 8-4 brown sheetings are up to 22½c; do 9-8 do 42½c; do 11-4 do 52½c. Agrents yard wide prints ruled 12½c. Central 12c. Pacific extra, 13½c; Pepperill O fine 12c; do N do 11c; Pequot A 14½c; do 9-4 do 46c; 10-4 do 52c. Appleton brown sheetings up to 15c. New Market corset jeans, bleached and colored, 13c; Pequot colored do 14½c. Bleached cottons are looking up, in sympathy with brown: leading makes of sheetings are 9@9½c per yard; cottons are in better request, and prices are firmer, especially wide. We quote New York mills D and T at 37½c; whitten to plain fishkill 36c; fine do 38c; colored, plain, 32@35c, as to quality. Carpets are still dull, but prices will probably improve with the demand.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Beeves—receipts to-day 1,426, making 4,100 this week. The stock was light, but all were sold: prime, 9a11 cwt steers, at 12c; fair cattle 11¾c; thin 10¾a11c; bulls 5c, live weight, closing nearly 1c stronger; 1,000 head for the Ohio cattle, sold at 11¾@12½c; 5 cars thin Illinois, 6¾ cwt, 10¾a11c.

Sheep—Receipts 2,900 to-day, making 17,900 this week; market a shade easier, but all selling; 9 cars fine Ohio, 74 lbs, at 8¾c; a car 55 lb Illinois 7c; a car 80 lb State at 8c.

Hogs.—Receipts to-day 3,800, making 29,000 live and 5,700 dressed this week; live sold at 5c for 3 cars 200 lb Ohio, and 5¾c for a car of 150 lb pigs; dressed are lower and slow at 5¾a6¾c for western, and 5¾a6¾c for city slaughtered.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, January 12.—Cotton active and advanced: middling 21@21½c. Flour firm; family $6 85@7. Wheat scarce and firm; red $1 50@1 55. Corn firm at 40c; No 1 white scarce and firm at 52c. Rye scarce and firm at 85@85c. Oats in moderate demand; left quiet and unchanged. Pork dull but unchanged at $18 12½@18 25. Lard quiet and weak; steam 8¾c sale; tierce 9@9½c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders 5½c; sides, clear, 6¾@6¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; sides, clear rib and clear, 7¾@ 7¾c; hams 12¾@13½c. Hogs quiet and weak at $4 25@4 50: receipts 6,700. Whisky steady at 89c. Green meats drooping; shoulders 4¾@4¾c; sides 5¾@5¾c; hams 7@8c.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, January 12.—Cattle—Receipts 24 cars, making the supply 203 cars, against 355 the same time last week; the offerings were light—not enough for the demand; market firm and prices steady; sales 143 head Illinois steers, 1,060 to 1,325 lbs at 5¾a6c; 5@6c. Sheep—Receipts 1,600 head to-day; market active and firm; sales 470 Michigan, 85 to 100 lbs, at 6@ 6¼c; 400 Ohio, 77 to 90 lbs, at 6@6¼c; 300 Indiana, averaging 95 lbs, at 6c. Hogs—Receipts 800 head; market dull and drooping and prices a shade easier; sales at 5@5½ for medium to good; the bulk of the sales were at $4 45.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, January 12.—Cattle—The supply of beeves was about 85 car loads less than last week, and the quality was inferior; on the average, the opening prices were about ½c higher, but subsequently fell off ½c; prices ranged from 4½ to 6½c, and market firm. Sheep and lambs were active and the offerings of better quality; prices showed ½c advance; the supply was about 1,500 over that of last week; sales of coarse wool at 6a7½c; fine wool 8c. The demand for milch cows was good at $40 @@ 60 @@. No demand for hogs.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, January 12.—Flour dull; west'n superfine $5 75@6 37; extra $6 75a7 50. Wheat firmer; good to prime red $1 60@1 65; amber $1 70@1 80; mixed western 69@71c. Oats dull at 53a55c. Western butter unchanged; receipts large. Mess pork $14 75. Bacon—shoulders 7c; sides, clear rib, 13c; hams, sugar-cured, 18a19c. Lard quiet at 9¼c. Whisky 93½c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 12.—Bagging steady; small sales of two-pound hemp at 18½c. Cotton steady; middlings 21½c. Flour firm; demand good; extra family $6 50. Grain quiet; demand good; prices unchanged. Provisions active; mess pork $14. Bulk meats, lard and hams unchanged. Whisky firm and in good request at 89c.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, January 12.—Cotton steady at 21c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 12.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling 20¾c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 108¾@109.

NEW YORK, January 12—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 109¾, sold down to 108¾, later sold up to 109, and closed firm at 108¾@109. Loans were made at from 3 to 6 per cent. for carrying daily. The clearings were $40,000,000.

MONEY.

Money was steady in the morning at 7 per cent., but later in the day it was easy at 6@5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments have not been very active, although prices, as compared with the closing of last night, show an advance of ⅛ to ¼ all around.

Coupons 1881	115½	5-20s, 1867	111¾
5-20s, 1862	109½	5-20s, 1868	112¼
5-20s, 1864	109	10-40s	109¾
5-20s, 1865	111	Currency 6s	115¾
5-20s, 1865, new	110¾		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri sixes	96¾	Virginias, old	53
Tennessees, old	64	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	64	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	52		

STOCKS.

The situation in Wall street this morning was characterized by great confidence, which is the natural result of the easy condition of the money market. Wabash shares attracted some attention on receipt of news that a prominent operator had sold a "pool" at 73 on 4,000 shares for four months at 1 per cent. The stock market at the final close was steady. The closing prices were generally the highest of the day. Dealings, however, were on a very moderate scale. The market was devoid of any striking feature. Erie, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail shares were prominent among the general dealings.

Western Union	71¾	New Jersey Central	110¾
Quicksilver	25¾	St. Paul	54½
Adams Express	91	do pref	79¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	58¾	Toledo & Wabash	34
American Express	29¾	do pref	53
U. S. Express	62¾	Fort Wayne	96
Pacific Mail	55¾	Terre Haute	22¾
New York Central	96¼	do pref	54
N. Y. Central Scrip	92¾	Chicago & Alton	118¾
Erie	25	do pref	123
do preferred	65¾	Ohio & Mississippi	47¾
Harlem	118	C C & C	88
do pref	120	Richmond & Quincy	100
Reading	114¾	Lake Shore	91¾
Mich Central	116¾	Panama	92
Mich Southern		Illinois Central	133
Cleveland & Pitts	91¾	Union Pacific	32¾
Northwestern	50¾	C P Bonds	103
do pref	92¾	Union	92¾
Rock Island	109		

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, January 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; extra white Michigan $1 58; No 1 white Michigan $1 54; amber Michigan $1 45. Corn dull and declined; high mixed 42¾c; yellow 43¾c. Oats dull; Michigan 41¾c. Hogs steady at $5 10.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, January 12.—Grain dull and inactive. Wheat—No 1 red winter nominally $1 47a1 48; No 2 $1 34@1 39. Corn 35a36c. Oats 45c. Crude petroleum firm at 25 00; refined quiet at 71a71½c for car lots, and 22a22½c in the small way.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

1872.

Samaria	Jan. 13	Liverpool.
Egypt	Jan. 13	Liverpool.
City of London

THE VERY LATEST.

THE FLORIDA AFFAIR.

An Authoritative Statement of What Happened to the Steamer.

NEW YORK, January 12, 1872.—The *Tribune* says George Mitchell, master of the steamship Florida, has made a sworn statement of the circumstances attending the departure of the Florida from the port of St. Thomas. This statement, which is corroborated by the first and second mates and others of the crew of vessel, is as follows:

On the 14th of December the Florida set sail from St. Thomas, laden in ballast and bound for New York. At eight o'clock of the morning of that day the Spanish war vessel Vasco Nunez De Balbo, which had been watching the Florida while in port, was seen passing Water Island under steam and sail, directly in track of the Florida. At 10:30 A. M. the war steamer, which bore East N. E. distant five miles, clewed up her sails and bore down on the Florida. The smoke of a steam vessel was seen to the windward, when the war steamer hauled to the northward in a parallel course with that of the Florida. The strange steamer proved to be the Halifax and St. Thomas mail boat. The war steamer then bore down on the Florida, with her crew at quarters and guns run out ready for action. When the war steamer was in speaking distance she fired a blank shot at the Florida, and lowered a boat nearly to the water's edge. The United States flag was then hoisted on the Florida, and no further notice was taken of the hostile demonstrations. Ten minutes after firing the first gun the war steamer fired a second gun and the shot was seen to ricochet astern of the Florida. The Florida was then hove to and a cutter from the war steamer came toward her. The boat from the Vasco Nunez DeBalbo came alongside and an officer and interpreter came on board the Florida and requested to see her papers, which were shown to them by the master, and after examining the papers the officer returned them. He then asked permission to go through the lower decks, and the master, considering that it would be useless to contend against superior force, acquiesced. The officer then went from the cabin through between decks and came out the fore hatchway, having gone through the ship from aft forward. The officer and interpreter then went away, telling the master he could proceed on his voyage. The Florida then proceeded on her course to New York. On December 21st she became disabled in a gale and was obliged to bear away for Nassau, where she arrived on the morning of the 24th of December. Having repaired damages, on Saturday, 30th of December, the Florida sailed from Nassau and proceeded on her intended voyage to New York, a Spanish gunboat following the Florida out of port. When distant about a mile from the Florida, the gunboat fired a blank shot. At 9:40 the Spanish gunboat fired a shot, which came whistling through the air across the Florida's stern, falling in the water some two hundred or three hundred yards distant. The Master then hove the ship to. An officer from the gunboat came alongside the Florida in a small boat, with the boat's crew all armed. The officer came on board the Florida and requested to see her papers, which were shown him. He read and returned them to the master. He then asked permission to go through the lower decks, which the master, having no power to resist, assented to. At 10:30 the officer left the Florida, which made all sail and proceeded on her voyage to New York.

NEW ORLEANS.

Legislative Wrangle Still Unsettled.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—The political muddle is unchanged. In the Senate there was no quorum, as usual, only twelve members being present. In the House fifty-six Warmouthites were in attendance. A committee was appointed to inquire into the facts concerning the discharge of the grand jury by Judge Abel, and impeachment threatened. Speaker Carter surrendered himself before the District Court, a bench warrant having been issued for him on account of the Wheyland homicide. The case is progressing. The general expectation of martial law seems to have a quieting effect.

In the First District Court, in the Carter case, some ten or fifteen witnesses were examined. Carter was represented by Messrs. Colton and Billings, and the State by the Attorney General and District Attorney. At the conclusion of the trial Judge Abell remarked that, as the prisoner had not asked to be discharged, he would adopt the suggestion of counsel and admit him to bail; that it was clear that the killing was done by a policeman, but admitting that he was an officer from the Gem Saloon, he (the Judge) recognized Col. Carter as the Speaker of the House until there was a fully organized Senate and House to order otherwise. Even had Carter ordered the Sergeant-at-arms to bring before him the absent members of the House at all hazards, dead or alive, he could not be held responsible for the killing of Wheyland, because Wheyland, having been unseated, was not a member. During the immense crowds thronged the court room, corridors and adjoining streets, who cheered Carter upon his release. When he reached the street the crowd gathered and insisted upon his delivering an address to-night at the Clay statue, on Canal street. The meeting was held there and addressed by Carter and others. Carter stated that he was at the head of the legal members of the Legislature, and would proceed to-morrow, at noon, to the Mechanics' Institute, demand admission and the dispersion of the armed police force from the hall of the House of Representatives, over which he, as legal Speaker, has entire control, and will warn the police force and all other armed forces there to disperse, and said he wished the people to witness that they went peaceably and demanded their rights.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 12, 1872.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall somewhat on the lower lakes, the highest pressure remaining in Canada; southwesterly winds, with partially cloudy weather prevail Saturday from New England westward to Wisconsin; clear and pleasant weather prevail very generally from the region southward to the Gulf, excepting a small area of cloud and possibly rain in Georgia and South Carolina; cloudy weather extend eastward to Kansas and Minnesota. Dangerous winds not anticipated for to-night.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The pigeon shooting match between Bogardus and Paine, interrupted at New York by rain, took place on Grand Island, Buffalo, Canada, yesterday, and was won by Bogardus.

Governor Smith, of Georgia, was inaugurated yesterday. He said he had come to the chair in response to the call of the people, after a long and cheerless night of misrule. He intended to stand faithfully by the constitution and laws, and to carry out the objects of all civil governments. The Chief Magistrate must not only call around him honest men, but must have his own hands clean. He alluded to the debt created by ex-Gov. Bullock, and asserted that Georgia would pay all her legal indebtedness; repudiation was not dreamed of.

The pall bearers at General Halleck's funeral at Louisville to-day, will be General L. D. Sturges, General Weitzel, Colonel J. F. Flint, Colonel Alexander, Hon. Bland Ballard, Z. M. Shirley, John Casperlin and W. B. Belknap. The escort and remains will be followed by carriages containing the pall bearers and the family and mourners, succeeded by others with officers of the army and navy not on duty, civil officers of the State and city governments, the Mayor and City Council of Louisville, members of the bar, various officers of the army and navy in the volunteer service, and citizens generally, all of whom are invited to attend. All the bells of the city will be tolled during the obsequies.

A Richmond dispatch states that the House of Delegates has passed a joint resolution submitting a constitutional clause to the people fixing the maximum rate of interest at twelve per cent.

A joint resolution was introduced in the Missouri State Senate on Thursday, authorizing the State Treasurer to pay some $400,000 of State bonds maturing to-day in currency instead of coin. This created considerable feeling among the merchants, and citizens of St. Louis generally, and last evening the Board of Trade held a meeting and passed a resolution indignantly denouncing any such proposition and demanding the fulfilment of the obligations of the State to the letter and spirit. Nevertheless the resolution passed the Senate by a vote of 20 to 10. It is claimed that the State's agent acted without authority in making the bonds read "payable in gold or silver coin," and it is further stated that the legal tender act of Congress authorizes the payment of greenbacks in just such cases as this.

Duke Alexis and suite reached Omaha yesterday morning, and left in the afternoon, in company with General Sheridan, for Fort McPherson.

The Nebraska Legislature have passed a bill recalling the Constitutional Convention. The Convention has framed one constitution, which was rejected by the people. It is generally believed then that there cannot legally reconvene.

The last reports as to the condition of the Union Pacific Railroad, states that the train which left Rawlins yesterday at 11 A. M. for the East had not arrived at Medicine Bow. The one that left Medicine Bow had not arrived at Laramie, and is reported stuck at Lookout, where one or two westward bound trains also are. The train that left Cheyenne on Thursday, for the west, is held at Laramie.

San Pedro, California, was flooded by the high tide on Thursday, the first time in ten years.

The first interruption by weather to travel, on the Central Pacific Railroad, occurred Thursday.

The ladies of Cincinnati threaten that if the Mayor does not invite Duke Alexis to that city they will do it themselves. They claim that they have as a good a right to look upon his Dukeship, and can turn out as large and as female force, as the ladies of ——— already visited.

EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

BERLIN, January 12.—A dispatch from Versailles informs the government that Baron Von Arnim and Count de Remusat to-day exchanged ratifications of the customs convention recently negotiated at Frankfort by the representatives of Germany and France.

PARIS, January 12.—The Committee on Parliamentary Initiative to-day reported to the Assembly a bill providing for the release of all Communists now confined in the hulks, where not known to be guilty of criminal acts.

The Emperor of Brazil visited the Cherbourg dock and arsenal to-day.

MUNICH, January 12.—In the Bavarian Chambers to-day, the Government, in reply to an interpellation from the opposition, justified its enforcement of the old Catholic church burial service.

PARIS, January 12.—In the Assembly to-day, Pouyer Quartier, Minister of Finance, submitted the details of his plan for the taxation of raw materials. M. Woolenski introduced a bill providing for temporary taxation in order to more speedily pay the war indemnity, and liberate French territory from occupation by German troops.

The French Bishops are opposing the compulsory educational bill introduced in the Assembly by Jules Simon, Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Rouher, Minister of State under the empire, is a candidate for Assembly from Corsica.

LONDON, January 12.—Reverend Mr. Watson, who had been on trial at Chatham for the murder of his wife, has been found guilty.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Legislative Proceedings—Mining Prospects.

SALT LAKE, January 12.—The bill for the election of one hundred and forty delegates to a convention to frame and adopt a Constitution for the admission of Utah as a State, passed the House this evening. The election is to be held on the 29th inst., and the Convention to meet February 19.

The news from the mining districts are highly favorable.

The charge of Judge Strickland to the grand jury of the United States Court, on Wednesday, published to-day, is pronounced the most pointed and able ever delivered in the Territory.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 12, 1872.

EMBEZZLER CONVICTED.

F. A. Marden, charged with the embezzlement of $12,000 Government funds, while employed as a clerk in the Treasury Department, was to-day convicted of the offense.

GREELEY RESIGNS.

At a meeting of the Union Republican General Committee to-night, the resignation of Horace Greeley was read, and Hon. Thos. E. Stewart selected to succeed him as President, with Whitelaw Reid as First Vice President, and General George W. Palmer as Second Vice President.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democrats of Bedford county have nominated J. M. Reynolds, Esq., as their candidate to fill the Legislative vacancy in the Bedford and Fulton District, caused by the death of Hon. J. W. Dickerson. Among the Republicans named for the position, are Col. John F. Lowry, Captain G. S. Mullin, Lieut. Isaiah Comley, James M. Barndollar, Esq., and ex-Representative S. P. Wishart, of Fulton. The Republicans will not make a nomination until the election is ordered.

"Invisible," Harrisburg correspondent of the Altoona *Radical*, sends to that paper a table showing the probable vote on first ballot for Governor in the Republican State Convention. In this he give to Hartranft, 68; White, 27 Jordan, 15; Ketchum, 14; Packer, 6; Lilly, 5; whole number of delegates, 133; necessary to a choice, 67. In his calculation "Invisible" gives seven of Allegheny County's votes to Hartranft, and three to White. He *believes* Hartranft will be nominated on first ballot, and is certain he will be nominated.

ANECDOTES illustrative of Fisk's character are rapidly accumulating. Indeed, it may be confidently expected that the same taste which has for years filled the New York papers with details concerning his disreputable intrigues and outrages upon honor and decency, will for some time find grateful employment in furnishing the public with fresh exemplifications of those qualities, which, admired while their possessor was alive, have received consecration from his untimely death. It seems right to caution readers against giving too ready credence to the various narratives likely to appear with Fisk for their subject. While he was living, in more than half the stories published about him the truth was so varnished or embellished as to render the stories no better than mere fictions, as characteristic of the man, and there is no reason to think that veracity will be more carefully regarded in a majority of the posthumous narrations which are certain to be devoted to his memory. Invention will be busy, not only in manufacturing materials for piquant conversation, but in trying to make people accept the great master of chicane as a man of excellent heart, who, in spite of his faults, was really entitled to the respect of his fellow-men. Several anecdotes of this tendency are already in circulation, and they will doubtless be multiplied, until Fisk shall no longer be recognizable, even by his enemies in the mythical vesture in which he will be clothed by the imagination of his admirers. Some such stories may be true, but people who do not wish to believe lies, will certainly require very strong evidences of their truth before accepting them.

THE adjournment of the Court before which Mrs. Wharton is being tried, from last Saturday until Wednesday, was on account of the sudden death of the wife of one of the jurors, which occurred at ten miles distance from Annapolis. The law would not permit the jury to disband during the progress of the trial; so the twelve were taken by the Sheriff together to the place where the body lay. They remained there, at the residence of the afflicted jurryman, over Sunday, and on the following day attended the funeral in a body, after which they returned to their rooms at Annapolis, the manager having been obliged to leave behind him his young and motherless children.

REV. DR. HEPWORTH, whose separation last Sunday from the Unitarian Church has been mentioned, will preach to-morrow in Steinway Hall, New York City, which he has temporarily leased. He desires to start "popular" church, with a building large enough to put the rest of pews within the reach of people of moderate means—a church to which every poor man will feel he has a divine right to go, and where all can worship and work together without distinction of station or purse.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks that the witty paragraphs in the COMMERCIAL must be written by an undertaker.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 12.—River seventeen feet; it has fallen two feet in twenty-four hours. Arrived—Ironsides and barges, Pittsburgh. Departed—Kate Putnam, Pittsburgh; Ironsides and barges, New Orleans. Clear and thawing.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 12.—The river is still falling, with eight feet in the canal, and six feet five inches in the chute. Weather clear and fine. Business lively. Arrived—Lawrence and Church, Cincinnati; Argosy and Warner and barges, New Orleans; Nashville, Memphis; J. E. Rankin, Evansville. Departed—J. E. Rankin, Nashville, Argosy and Warner and barges, canal; R. C. Gray, Cincinnati. The Peytona and barges arrived from New Orleans; Lawrence, from Nashville, and the towboats John Penny and Picket, from Pittsburgh. The Picket sunk one of her boats containing twenty thousand bushels of coal above Westport to-day. The Boaz, Bake and Dick Fulton left for points below.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, January 12.—Clear and pleasant during the day; frost in the morning; mercury ranged 30 to 45. Port List: Up—Eddyville, 9 P. M.; Belfast, 5 A. M.; Fayettee, 9 A. M.; Potomac, 11 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, 11 A. M.; Mollie Ragan, 4 P. M.; Minnesota up 7:30 P. M. Down—Mary Ament, 11 A. M.; Tom Reese and barge, 2 P. M.; Gray Eagle, 2 A. M.; Nevada and barges, 8 P. M. Mound City, 4 P. M. Business brisk; most of the boats had good trips.

Cairo.

CAIRO, January 12.—Arrived—Lady Lee, from St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville. Departed—Lookout, for Cape Girardeau, 3 P. M. The river has risen two inches. Clear and pleasant; thermometer 46.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 12.—Arrived—Ben Accord and Lady Herndon, Cairo; Mary McDonald, Mound City; Belle Memphis, Memphis; City of Helena, Helena; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg. Departed—St. Joseph and Mary Miller, Mary Miller about stationary; weather clear.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 12.—River falling; four feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Departed—Talisman.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 12.—Clear and pleasant; river rising. Arrived—Emma Eliot, White river. Departed—Louisville, Omachita, Belle and Mary Miller, New Orleans; Robert Burns, Cincinnati; George Weiks, White river; W. J. Lewis, St. Louis.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, January 12.—Down—Alice Dean, 2 P. M.; H. C. Yeager, 4 P. M.; Gov. Allen, 6 P. M.; R. E. Lee, 7 P. M. Cool and clear. River rising.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, January 12.—Weather clear and pleasant. River rising. Arrived—Fort Gibson, above; Carrie V. Kountz, New Orleans. Departed—Minnie, New Orleans.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—Arrived—Mary Houston, Louisville; Tom Jasper, St. Louis; Kate Putnam, Evansville. Departed—Exchange, Esperanza, Cincinnati; Susie Silver, Silver Bow, Mollie Moore, City of Quincy, St. Louis; John Howard, Arkansas river.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—Cotton excited and higher; sales 10,000 bales; good ordinary 19½@20c; low middlings 20¾@20¾; middlings 21@21¼c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, January 12.—Market strong; middlings 20¾@20¾c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, January 12.—Cotton buoyant; good ordinary 19c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, January 12.—Cotton active and firm; middlings 20⅝@21.

Mobile.

MOBILE, January 12.—Cotton active and advancing; middlings 20¾c.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.—Sugar firm: inferior 8¾@9c; fair to fully fair 8¾@9c; prime 9¾c. Molasses firm; common 20@35c; prime 41@44c. Coffee firm; ordinary 19@19¾c; prime 21¾@22c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Chatfield & Co., of New Haven, have added another to their "University Series" of tracts, already more than once referred to in these columns. The title of "No. 7" is "Spectrum Analysis; Three Lectures, by Professors Roscoe, Huggins and Lockyer." The subject is one of the most important and interesting which at present engages the attention of scientific men, and the three names mentioned are among the most celebrated in connection with the researches and discoveries to the exposition of which these three lectures are devoted. On sale by S. A. Clark & Co., 119 Wood street.

Dr. John C. Moffat, Professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeston and favorably known to the public as the author of a book on Aesthetics, has for some time been engaged in preparing "A Comparative History of Religions." Of this work the first part has just appeared in one volume of clear type and convenient size. The object of the book is "to exhibit a general view of all religions in their relations to one another," and this first volume is devoted to those ancient religions of which the record is contained in the sacred books of the Hindoos, Persians, Egyptians, Assyrians, Chinese, Hebrews, etc. Some of these old books have been opened up to the knowledge of the West within the last few years, and others of them long ago known, have only recently become intelligible through the genius and persevering toil of European scholars. These researches are, however, scattered over many and costly books in several languages, and there was, therefore, much need of a clear and succinct statement of the most important and interesting results of the investigations which have shed so brilliant a light upon the religious doctrines and practices of the various nations named above. Dr. Moffat's book, though very unpretending in tone and character, is evidently the product of solid studies, and a satisfactory presentation of the subject announced in its title-page. While perfectly free, as the reputation and position of the author would lead us to expect, from the pitiable cant with which some writers of distinguished name exalt or try to exalt several pagan shastras above the Holy Scriptures, it seems to give a fair and candid account of the principal religious ideas of the Gentile nations of antiquity. While just to the Gentile, Dr. Moffatt is also just to the Hebrew, and in his "Comparative History" does not assert more for the religion unfolded in the Pentateuch than most orthodox and some heterodox men will be ready to concede. The reader will find a very interesting chapter in the book, giving an outline history of the researches by which, in the course of the last hundred years, the materials have been accumulated, which make a comparison of the ancient religions of Asia possible. Dodd & Mead; S. A. Clarke & Co., 119 Wood street.

A few years ago very generally neglected, Zoology is now a branch of study, as it ought to be, in all respectable schools, and many signs indicate that the interest at present felt in the subject is not likely soon to subside. An entirely satisfactory textbook on the subject in the English language is, however, an admitted desideratum. But in the multiplicity of attempts to produce the book required, we may reasonably trust that the want will before very long be supplied. The most recent work of the class, we believe, is by Dr. H. Alleyne Nicholson, whose Text-book of Geology was briefly noticed in the COMMERCIAL three or four weeks ago. Dr. Nicholson was formerly lecturer on Natural History in the Medical School of Edinburgh, subsequently Professor of Natural History and Botany in University College, Toronto. He may, therefore, be presumed to have some at least of the qualifications needful for the preparations of the book which he has just given to the public—a "Text Book of Zoology for schools and colleges." A presumption in favor of his book seems to be raised by his absolute rejection of the notion so commonly entertained that one great object of the study is amusement. Dr. N. "does not believe in the existence of any royal road to learning in Natural History," and he boldly affirms that "if the science is ever to be taught in schools, with any satisfaction to the teacher, or any profit to the learner, it must be taught as systematically and as unflinchingly as Mathematics and Greek have been taught for many generations." Such remarks in a preface to a school book about beasts, birds, fishes and insects, are at once surprising and encouraging. As an author has the subject at heart, the most earnest way might be expected to do. Dr. Nicholson treats the principles of classification at considerable length, and it would seem, with more than ordinary clearness. It may be, however, that a young learner would require the assistance of a teacher in mastering this portion of the book. But this is not an objection, as no young learner can be expected to get on in Zoology any more than in Greek, unaided by an instructor familiar with the subject. Thus assisted, the student who happens to have any taste or aptitude for science, can hardly fail to become interested in the perfect system and clear statements which characterize this "Text Book of Zoology." D. Appleton & Co.—R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

Progress of the Northern Pacific Railway.

The Northern Pacific Railroad is now virtually completed across the State of Minnesota, 255 miles, and a schedule of regular trains is now being arranged for the completed section. Early in October contracts were let for the construction of the Dakota division, extending 200 miles north from the crossing of the Red river to the crossing of the Missouri, Central Dakota. A large force is now employed on this division, which is to be finished by the close of the year 1872. In the meantime, a section of sixty-five miles is under construction between the Columbia river and Puget Sound, in Washington Territory, where track-laying is progressing. It will be remembered that the Northern Pacific Company last year purchased both the main line and branch of St. Paul and Pacific Road. The main line has been completed through a noble country to the Red river, at Breckenridge, and contracts have been let for the continuation of the branch from St. Cloud, on the Mississippi, to Brainard, on the trunk line of the Northern Pacific. Contracts have also been let for a branch road from St. Cloud to Winona, on the British border. Work is rapidly progressing under both these contracts. The completion of these contracts will give the Northern Pacific Company, at the close of next year, 700 miles of road in the fertile and prosperous State of Minnesota; it will carry the trunk line of the great thoroughfare nearly one-third of its distance across the continent, and will bring to the Northern Pacific Road the large and profitable traffic of Montana, and the Government transportation of the Upper Missouri. The Hudson's Bay Company has already leased docks and warehouses at Duluth, preparatory to doing the whole of its immense business over the Northern Pacific line. Settlers are occupying the lands along the route with surprising and gratifying rapidity.

EX-SENATOR DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, who four years ago spent several months in Russia, and became familiar with the actual character of the Russian Government and the public men of the country, in a speech at the late Alexis banquet in Milwaukee, assigned as one of the principal reasons of the sympathy and friendship existing between the United States and that Empire, the fact that although a difference of a thousand years existed in the ages of the two countries, they were each of them a growing power, whose destiny in the New World was felt and known to the other to be of a similar character; that the same necessities which in Jefferson's time demanded the purchase of Louisiana, to control the mouth of the Mississippi, are said also upon Russia and must control its policy; that her people could not hold free communercial intercourse with the rest of the world through a sea which during eight months of the year is closed with ice; that her expanding civilization imperatively demanded other outlets, and that hence the country looks beyond the Black Sea towards the Mediterranean, and eastward toward the Pacific, to both of which places he predicted it would ultimately go. Aside from the special reasons for unbelief in the growth of the great reforms in the interest of freedom and humanity in which both countries have been and are engaged, there is probably some force in the reason assigned, commercial in its character as it may seem to be.

THE New York *World* characterizes as "utter folly" the pending proposition to give certain Japanese students military instruction at West Point, and urges, among other objections, that they would perhaps turn the knowledge thus acquired against the country of their military education. There is some force in this objection, although we can but think it a pity that the *World* was unable to discover it during the period of our own civil war. However the Japanese students propose to pay their own way, while the friends of the *World* received their military instructions solely through the generosity of the people against whom they subsequently directed their arms.

A MR. WEEKS now resides in a house at Greenland, N. H., which was built by one of that name in 1638 (233 years ago), and which has remained the family homestead ever since. It is a two story brick building, with walls eighteen inches thick, all the timbers used being massive oak. A serious rent in the east wall is believed to be a trace of the earthquake of 1727, or that of 1775.

THE narrow-gauge road is in operation from Denver to Colorado Springs, about seventy-five miles. These springs will be the great attraction of mountain tourists and invalids next summer. At the base of Pike's Peak, in the midst of the grandest scenery, and of great curative virtues, the Colorado Springs will not fail to attract many visitors. All rail from St. Louis to Pike's Peak! Don't it seem like fancy?

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

Beck, Thomas, Detroit, Mich.....Due.
Caldwell, Mrs. Chas., Allegheny, Pa.....3
Dyer, Mrs. M. A., Coal City, Pa.....1
Hawkins, Hugh, St. Louis, Mo.....3
Hong, Ulrich, Natrona, Pa.....3
Hilton, Richard, Kittanning, Pa.....1
Kasper, L., city.....2
Moore, Thomas, Kirly P. O., Pa.....3
Moore, Mrs. Chas. G., Cameron, Va.....3
Matzell, Caroline, St. Geneva, Mo.....3
McGimpsey, J. H., Pittsburgh, Pa.....2
McIlwain, Jennie, Lucus, O.....1
Stout, Mrs. Thomas, Circleville, O.....1
JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the Pittsburgh Opera House was well filled last night, on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. Edwin Adams. This gentleman is one of the most prominent young actors upon the American stage, and has done much towards making the legitimate drama popular in this country. He has always been a favorite with the Pittsburgh public, and the announcement of his appearance has generally been sufficient to draw full houses. During Mr. Adams's present engagement he has played before audiences which, in point of numbers, were not by any means commensurate with his deserts. Has Mr. Adams deteriorated? The verdict of those who have seen him during the past week must answer in the negative. What then will explain the comparative smallness of the houses? It must it be admitted that our theater going public have become tired of the legitimate drama, and that nothing but sensational, blood and thunder plays will attract full houses? This can scarcely be, and the fact that legitimate drama with Edwin Adams, J. Newton Crosland, Miss Fiddler, Miss Nellie Johnson and other acceptable artists can appear before empty benches, must remain an unexplained mystery. Last night "Hamlet" was well represented, every part being satisfactorily filled, but not to a *crowded* house. Less meritorious artists than Mr. Adams have appeared even in this splendid character to better houses. If the legitimate drama, well given and liberally mounted, fails to secure a more hearty public endorsement than was given last night, the public itself, and not Manager Ellsler, must be blamed if a season of Black Crookism, ballet dancing and sensational rubbish is given at the New Opera House.

Mr. Edwin Adams will appear this afternoon at the matinee in the "Sculptor's Dream," and at night in "Damon and Pythias" and "Black Eyed Susan." If our educated, thoughtful theater goers fail to give Mr. Adams the support he deserves, we are confident that the general public, which usually makes up Saturday audiences, will crowd the Opera House.

"On Hand" and Johnny Thompson at two performances to-day—matinee and evening. Lovers of the sensational will find something to please them at Manager Beamer's House.

Trimble's Varieties.

The usual performances will be given to-day —afternoon and evening. A monster programme has been prepared for both, in which Mons. and Mlle. Senyah, Harry Brown, Fattie Stewart and a dozen others will appear.

Olive Logan.

The subject of Mrs. Mark, Olive, Sykes, Logan's lecture in Library Hall, on Tuesday day evening is "Nice Young Men."

List of United States Patents

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending January 9, 1872, and each bearing that date, reported from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent Cases, Washington city, D. C.:

122,524. Manufacture of iron, Allegheny city. Assignor by himself to A. Postley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

122,532. Composition for destroying vermin—P. Miller, Pittsburgh, Pa.

122,433. Article of food or pearl wheat—J. E. Weaver, Hayesville, Pa.

122,544. Exhaust valve for steam and air cylinders—G. Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa.

122,552. Toy—J. W. Beatty, Petroleum Center, Pa.

122,585. Crucible for melting iron, steel, &c.—W. Dunbar, of Pittsburg. Assignor to himself and S. M. Kier.

122,597. Knife sharpener—S. Gissinger, Pittsburgh, Pa.; ante-dated December 23, 1871.

122,624. Spring bed bottom—S. Logan, Greenville, Pa.

122,651. Furnace for manufacture of iron—A. Reese, Pittsburgh, Pa.

122,654. Torpedo for oil wells—E. A. L. Roberts, Titusville, Pa.

122,662. Journal box for axles—J. Schinpeler, Temperanceville, Pa.

122,687. Sheet-steel bell—J. E. Tencate, Pittsburgh, Pa.

122,692. Cr'll—J. A. Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Broken Leg.

The many friends in this city of ex-Manager M. W. Canning will regret to learn that he is nursing a broken leg. Mr. Canning was stepping from a train to the platform at Long Branch Station the other day, when he accidentally fell, with the result noted. He will not be able to navigate on his own account for about a month. When he recovers the use of his limbs he will step into the management of the Fourteenth Street Theater, New York, in company with "the great Feeter."

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THOS. DRESKEN, who was injured at the Sharpsburg oil fire, was out yesterday.

ONLY seven hundred and thirty-five names have been obtained thus far for the Soldiers' Monument.

THE Grand Army of the Republic have appointed a committee to make arrangements for the proper observance of Decoration Day.

PUTTING our prophesy against Old Probabilities, or any other wisencre, we say all the signs and signs favor a speedily coming snow storm.

ANNIE SMITH amused herself last evening by breaking a window at Neil McCallion's restaurant, on Sixth street. She was arrested and locked up for a hearing this morning.

EVA MEYERS complained to Alderman Koenig, yesterday, that her husband August had followed her and theatened to strike her with a knife. August was arrested and held for a hearing.

JOHN FINLEY was arrested by officer Miller, for hitching his horse to one of the trees in the Mall, a square much frequented before the Mayor. A fine of three dollars and costs was imposed.

YESTERDAY Joseph Weismantel and William Smith, teamsters, got into a conversation about the right of way on Penn avenue, and ended their confab in a fight. Joseph sued William before Alderman Moreland for assault and battery, and bail was given for court.

A LITTLE child, son of J. Zimmerman, Thirty-third street above the Railroad track, yesterday secured a box of concentrated lye from the store of the father of the little girl. Its tongue and mouth suffered severely thereby. Dr. Arnsberg is attending the sufferer.

A SOCIAL CLUB had a ball last night at Lafayette Hall, to which a drunken man demanded entrance. He was pitched down the stairs a couple of times, and on his second fall was captured by a policeman, who battered his head with a handy-billy and then placed him in a cell for a hearing this morning.

ONE year ago, yesterday, Alderman Koenig united Christina Mete and Philip Volkert as man and wife. Yesterday Mrs. Volkert appeared on the Alderman and stated that Philip had celebrated the occasion by whipping her, kicking her out of bed and threatening to bury the blade of a hatchet in some portion of her body. A warrant was issued.

J. Y. SANDERSON, visited the office of Alderman Smith yesterday and made an information against a man named Snodder for malicious mischief. The prosecutor alleges that he was driving along the Butcher Run road in a light wagon, when the defendant, who was driving in a heavy wagon, ran into his vehicle and broke it considerably. The usual papers were made out.

AT the Thompson, the affable Clerk of the District Court, has been obliged to resign on account of ill health, and will leave for the Rocky Mountain region on Monday. His friends will join in wishing him a pleasant journey, and a complete restoration to health. Mr. Wightman, a clerk in the Prothonotary's office, and a very obliging gentleman, will succeed Mr. Thompson.

QUITE a large number of the citizens of Beaver turned out on Thursday night last, in pursuance of a call, to devise ways, means and measures to prevent the spread of the scrip, which has made its appearance in that place. A number of resolutions were adopted, among which was one requesting the Town Council to act as a Board of Health, and one suggesting the erection of a temporary hospital.

JOHN CONROY and John McNamara, two of the parties reported stuck up on the Allegheny Commons mail battery, on oath of Mrs. Margaret Shepherd, were yesterday sued in the civil court for damages sustained by the plaintiff by the assault and battery, on the occasion. Bail was required in $500 in each case. The plaintiff keeps a drinking saloon in Lower St. Clair township, and the defendants are charged with having beaten her badly, and broken her furniture.

IT is hoped that the claims of Mr. A. G. Buchanan, for the Monongahela Wharfmaster-ship, will not be overlooked at the coming term afternoon. Mr. Buchanan has given great satisfaction during the past year that he has held the position, and has rendered every satisfaction to the public and the river service during the war in defence of his country, and has other claims which should not be overlooked. Under the administration the duties on wharf have been carefully attended to, and general satisfaction given. Let him be renominated.

THE Rev. GEO. A. PELTZ, of Philadelphia, State Secretary of the Pennsylvania Sabbath School Association, will preach under the auspices of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association in the first Presbyterian Church (Rev. S. F. Scovel's) to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject: "Scripture study essential to christian growth." In the afternoon a Union Teachers' prayer meeting will be held in Christ M. E. Church, Penn and Eighth streets, at 3:45, to seek the divine blessing upon the series of Sabbath School meetings to be held throughout our county during the ensuing two weeks, according to programme published in our issue of a few days ago. Rev. Mr. Peltz will deliver an address upon Sabbath School work at this meeting. All who are interested in this department of christian activity are cordially invited to attend.

A COLORED MAN named Joseph Taylor was married in Illinois the other day, who worked as a printer in the office of Elijah P. Lovejoy's paper, the Alton *Observer*, at the time of his assassination by a pro-slavery mob, and witnessed the event.

A MAN named Wilson was arrested a few days ago for drunkenness and disorderly conduct by Lieut. Samuel Hager, of the Mayor's police. At the hearing the officer swore that the prisoner struck him on the way to the lock-up. This Wilson denied and preferred a charge of perjury against Mr. Hager before Alderman O'Donnell. Yesterday morning there was a hearing in the case, when, for want of evidence, the magistrate dismissed it.

REV. JOHN MORROW will preach to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the Eleventh Ward Mission, in the hall of the public school house, Granville street, near Wylie avenue, at 7:30 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best. THS

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

OFFICER BOTTLES arrested a man named Jacob Stiffner, at an early hour yesterday morning, while attempting to burglariously enter a house on East Ohio near Chestnut street. Stiffner had a hearing last night, when it was shown that he was intoxicated, and mistook the house for a hotel. He was consequently discharged.

AS information was made yesterday before Alderman Smith against Bierlich, for violating the city ordinance, by discharging fire arms in the city limits, M. Boschert, prosecutor. Mr. Boschert alleges that the defendant amused himself by firing salutes from a revolver, which was loaded with ball cartridge. Some of the bullets passed through the windows of his house, shattering the glass and plowing grooves in the wall and ceiling. A warrant was issued.

THE Board of Poor Directors met last evening for the purpose of electing officers to serve the ensuing year. There was no opposition for any of the offices except that of Physician, for which there were two candidates, Dr. B. B. Smith, the present incumbent, and Dr. Shillito. Dr. Smith was re-elected. All the remaining officers were unanimously re-elected, as follows: Secretary, Robert McGonnigle; Steward at the Farm, D. T. Johnson; Matron of the Insane Department, Mrs. Eliza Barnes; Solicitor of the Board, William. B. Rodgers.

ABOUT half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, an aged lady named Mrs. Gordon, narrowly escaped meeting with a severe accident. An alarm had been sounded from box No. 34 at the Mayor's office, by the Committee on Fire Engines, for the purpose of noting the time it would require each fire company to answer the alarm. Mrs. Gordon was standing on Ohio near Federal street in the middle of the track, when the "Good Will" came dashing along. As she was looking in an opposite direction, she was not aware of the approach of the engine. Chief Crow, who happened to be near, sprang forward and caught her, and pulled her to one side just as the horses were about to trample upon her.

THE amount collected by the Mayor during the past year from fines, etc., and which was paid over to the City Treasurer, reached $3,-930 00, being an increase of $1,149 63 over that of the previous year. For the quarter ending March 31, 1871, the amount collected was $915 75; June 30, $2,278 00; September 30, $553 00; December 31, $903 25. Total, $3,950 00. All the fines imposed by the Mayor has, so far, been paid to the City Treasurer. The Finance Committee of the Board of Controllers having learned that the law allowed that certain fines imposed by the Mayor and other magistrates should be used for school purposes, a resolution was adopted instructing the magistrates to pay all such moneys to the Treasurer of the Board. The fines, therefore, collected for drunkenness, will be paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Controllers. All other fines will be paid to the City Treasurer as heretofore.

The Fire Department in Allegheny.

Yesterday afternoon the Fire Department was inspected by the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, and the Committee on City Property. The Mayor and a number of prominent citizens accompanied the Committee. The party started from the city building shortly after two o'clock in two wagons belonging to the Fire Department. The committee, after visiting the Hope, Columbia and Friendship buildings, saw the necessity of erecting new buildings for these companies, as the present bu